

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1362.

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For the convenience of Subscribers residing in remote places, the weekly numbers are reissued in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazines.—Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition for the Continent, for not less than Three Months, and in advance, are received at BAYNE'S LIBRARY, 3, Quai des Augustins, Paris, or at the Publishing Office, 10, Wellington-street North, Strand, London. For France and other Countries not requiring the postage to be paid in London, 2s. 6d. or 11. 2s. the year. To other Countries, the postage in addition.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.
The December GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Society's House, in Hanover-square, on SATURDAY, the 10th DECEMBER, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon.
By order of the Council.
JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH PLANTS IN FEBRUARY.
NOTICE TO MEMBERS.—SATURDAY, 1st inst. will be the LAST DAY for the receipt of Parcels to entitle Members to participate in the next distribution.
G. E. DENNES, Secretary.
Dec. 1, 1853.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.
The Council will open an EXHIBITION of PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES in the Rooms of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, JANUARY 1, 1854, and are now prepared to receive Contributions from exhibitors, to be directed to the Secretary at the Gallery.—Further information may be obtained from the Secretary.

LECTURES ON ORNAMENTAL ART, by R. WORNUM, Esq., are delivered every MONDAY EVENING, at Nine o'clock, and repeated every TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at Three o'clock, in the DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
Greece, 10th and 11th December.
Early Christian and Byzantine Art, 10th and 11th December.
Romanesque and Saracenic Art, 2nd and 3rd January.
Early Pointed Style, 10th and 11th January.
Gothic, Decorated, 10th and 11th January.
The Renaissance, 2nd and 3rd January.
The Cinque Cento, 30th and 31st January.
The Elizabethan and Louis Quatorze, 6th and 7th February.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
PATRON.—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.
At a Preliminary Meeting of the Photographic Classes under the direction of Messrs. Malone & Pepper it was determined TO COMMENCE the morning one at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 9th inst. and the evening one at a quarter to 8 on the same day.
Terms for the Course of Six Lectures, Three Guineas.

WHITTINGTON CLUB AND METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM.—Weekly Assemblies for Music and Dancing.—Lectures, Classes, and Entertainments.—Reading, Coffee, Smoking, and Drawing Room.—Library, Reading, and News Rooms, supplied with 30 Daily and 90 Weekly and Periodical Papers.—Subscriptions: Two Guineas the year. One Guinea the half-year. Ladies half these rates; payable on the 1st day of month.—No Entrance Fee.
HENRY Y. BRACE, Secretary.
27, Arundel-street, Strand.

BURNETT THEATRICALS.
The Trustees of the Founder deem it right to remind all parties intending to compete, that the period for lodging Treatises EXPIRES on JANUARY NEXT, and that none can be received after that day.
Aberdeen, Nov. 24, 1853. ALEX. & JOHN WEBSTER.

EDUCATION.—The Misses WINKWORTH, resident in one of the healthiest Suburban localities, receive a select number of Young Ladies, to whom it is their anxious endeavour to impart a sound Education on the principles of the Church of England, the strictest attention being at the same time paid to the formation of their manners and to their personal conduct.—For terms, address 9, Carlton Villas, Camden-road, Holloway.

GERMAN.—Professor WILHELM KLAUERN-KLATOWSKI, of Schwerin, in Mecklenburg, author of "The German Manual for the Young, &c.," OFFERS his ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS OF GERMAN, by means of correspondence and correction of their German translations and compositions.—Terms, 11. 1s. for one month, or 21. 1s. for three months, payable in advance.—Further information will be given upon application, by letter to the Professor, No. 25, South Molton-street, London.

PRIVATE GERMAN CLASSES.—Professor WILHELM KLAUERN-KLATOWSKI, formerly Professor of German in the Accademia Pontificia dei Nobili Ecclesiastici in Rome, proposes to RESUME his PRIVATE GERMAN CLASSES for London in the morning, and for Gentlemen in the evening. Each class will be limited to six members. Terms payable in advance, 11. for a course of two months, twice a week. Students desirous of practicing are requested to apply to the Professor, 25, South Molton-street.

AVVISO.—Un CORSO DI LINGUA e di LETTERATURA TEDESCA comincerà fra poco mediante la lingua Italiana, e la lingua Francese, e la lingua Inglese. Questo Corso si farà due volte la settimana, ed ogni lezione sarà di un'ora e mezzo. Le ore saranno regolate conformemente al desiderio della pluralità degli allievi, e dei signori associati. Si daranno i richiedimenti necessari dal Sig. GUGLIELMO KLAUERN-KLATOWSKI, già Professore in lingua Tedesca nell'Accademia Pontificia dei Nobili Ecclesiastici in Roma.—Londra, 25, South Molton-street.

WINSLOW HALL, BUCKS.—Dr. LOVELL'S SCHOLASTIC ESTABLISHMENT was founded in March 1836, and removed to Winslow Hall in 1848. The course of Tuition includes the French and German Languages, theoretically and practically, being chiefly used in the house, the Classical, Mathematical, and other Studies that are preparatory to the Universities, the Military Colleges, and the Army and Navy Examinations. The number of Pupils is limited to thirty. The Principal is always in the School, and superintending the Education. There are also French, German, and English resident assistants. The domestics are mostly German. The premises are very spacious, and offer every requisite advantage for health and recreation. The communication with all parts of Great Britain and Ireland is facile, as Winslow is situated on a branch line between the North-Western and Great Western Railways. References to former Pupils, and to the friends of past and present pupils, together with all further information, can be had on application to Dr. LOVELL, as above.

A LADY, occupying a large and airy house, in a fashionable square near the Parks, where the arrangements are of the first order, RECEIVES a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS to board and educate. Terms, partly inclusive, 50 Guineas and 100 Guineas. Professors of eminence attend, but parents may select others for private lessons.—Address D. S. Mr. Moutrie, 55, Baker-street.

FRENCH and GERMAN EDUCATION in ENGLAND.—Parents anxious to secure for their Daughters the French and German accent and idiom without a residence abroad, will be glad to learn that Mlle. CHENARD, having passed some time in Germany, have now taken a house in Norwood, where they are able to RECEIVE a FEW YOUNG LADIES. Having made themselves thoroughly conversant with the plans of teaching on the Continent, they are able to combine that which they have observed and approved with that which their own ingenuity and devotion may suggest in the application to the individual. The advantage of this School is that all the instruction is carried on in French. The Young Ladies are waited on by a French maid. Mlle. Chenard do not fear to promise the results of a Continental stay, combined with thoroughness in an English Preceptant education. Prospectuses may be obtained by addressing Mlle. Chenard, Victoria-road, Norwood, Surrey. References are kindly permitted to the Rev. Clever Malm, D.D., General, &c. Rev. Norton Brown, LL.D., Cheltenham; Rev. E. Kent, Norwood, Surrey; Mrs. A. Reed, Hackney; Mrs. Wm. Fison, Cheltenham, &c. &c.

DR. FISCHER, Professor of the German Language and Literature, begs to inform his Pupils and Friends that he has REMOVED TO 105, ALHANY-STREET, Regent's Park.

DR. ALTSCHUL, PROFESSOR OF THE GERMAN, ITALIAN, and FRENCH LANGUAGES and LITERATURE, Member of the Philological Society of London, Examiner to the Royal College of Physicians, HAS REMOVED TO No. 4, Cavendish-square. Pupil have the option of studying TWO Languages in the same Lesson, or in alternate Lessons, at their own, or at the Doctor's residence.

MR. B. H. SMART, REMOVED from Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road, to 37, Wyndham-street, Bryanston-square, begs to acquaint his friends with his terms for teaching in Education, for Courses of exclusive instruction in schools and families, Readings, Lectures, &c., may in future be had at the last-mentioned address.

CLERICAL, SCHOLASTIC AND GOVERNMENT AGENCY OFFICES (late VALLI); established 1839, 7, TAVISTOCK-ROW, Covent-garden, London.
TALE BORN provide Communications with Clerical, and the Nobility, Principals of Schools with Tutors, Government, and Companies free of charge; transfer Ecclesiastical and Scholastic property, and recommend Schools, &c. Prospectuses, &c. forwarded upon application. Applicants for Clerical and Scholastic Appointments are requested to forward their address.

TUTOR.—WANTED, at the West-End of LONDON, a GENTLEMAN to undertake the TUITION of a Lady, 17, the rudiments of Latin, Greek and Arithmetic. Writing, French or German, will require to be taught. Two Lessons each day will be required to be given.—Address E. J. Gardener's Chronicle Office, 2, Upper Wellington-street, Covent-garden, London.

MUSIC.—MDLLE. ROSALIE THÉMAR (Pianiste) begs respectfully to announce her RETURN to London for the SEASON.—All communications respecting terms, &c., to be addressed to Mlle. THÉMAR, care of Mr. Lonsdale, 38, Old Broad-street; or to her own residence, 30, Saville-street, Piccadilly.

A MARRIED MEDICAL MAN, retired from practice, and residing in a healthy village in Surrey, within an hour's distance from London, will RECEIVE a SINGLE INVALID or NERVOUS PATIENT. The address, with references to several of the leading Physicians and Surgeons of London, may be obtained from Mr. Newar, Publisher, 30, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD.—Mr. EDMUND EVANS has a VACANCY for a PUPIL. One with a taste for Drawing required.—Apply, 4, Raquet-court, Fleet-street.

THE PRESS.—The Advertiser, who is acquainted with every department of the newspaper business, mechanical, commercial, and literary, and who cannot produce the most satisfactory testimonials and references, need apply. Systematic habits of business, energy, and industry are indispensable.—Address by letter, with full particulars, stating age and salary expected, to W. W. Storey's Gate Tavern, Birdcage-walk.

TO BOOKSELLERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED an experienced ASSISTANT to take charge of a First-Class Railway Book Station.—Apply to W. H. SMITH & SONS, 138, Strand.

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NEAR ST. JOHN'S HOUSE COLLEGE.—TO LET, CHEPSTOW VILLA, 30, BELSIZE-ROAD, Near Finchley-road, Regent's Park, eight bed-rooms, three reception-rooms, elegantly decorated, kitchens, offices, &c.—Apply to Mr. ALFRED COX, 65, New Bond-street.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.—CASTS of one of the most perfect SLABS (No. 47) of the PARTHENON FRIEZE, in the Elgin Collection, lately reduced by Mr. CHRYSETOU to 1/2 scale, will now be Sold by written order of Mr. Mackay.

1 Fictile Ivory, 18s. (to Members, 10s. 6d.)
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ELECTRO-BRONZE COPIES may be had at Messrs. ELKINGTON'S, 20, Regent-street, price 2s. 3d. (to Members, 18s.).
CASTS of THESUS and LISSUS are still kept.
These Casts are independent of the Annual Publications supplied to Members.
Apply at Messrs. P. & D. COLNAGHI'S, 14, Pall Mall East.

THE PERFECT CURE OF STAMMERING effected on a principle which is Painless, Perfect, and Permanent. These are the main points of the cure, and they are certain as well as attended with a moderate expense. Much may be pretended by superficial novelties, but those who try them will find their fallacy. For Testimonials, with personal references to the clergy, the nobility, and graduates of the universities, address to OSMAN (formerly a student with the late very eminent Theophilus and now of 30 years' standing in a universally successful practice) Eber's Library, Old Bond-street.

THE TWO GUINEA SUBSCRIPTION TO CHURTON'S LIBRARY, 15, HANOVER-STREET (from Holles-street), entitles a Country Subscriber to Eight Volumes at one time, including the newest Publications.

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CHARLES EDWARD MURDOCH, 210, New Oxford-street.

This day is published,
JARROLD'S EIGHTH CATALOGUE OF REMAINDERS and SECOND-HAND BOOKS in every department of Literature; including, also, some fine Prints from Landscapes and other curious Articles.—Gratis and free by post.
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VALUABLE BOOKS at LOW PRICES.—This day is published, to be had GRATIS, a CATALOGUE of a choice Collection of good SECOND-HAND BOOKS, comprising Divinity, History, Biography, Science, the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c.; also many scarce Works relating to Ireland. Now on sale at Very Low Prices at C. HEDDERLEY'S Cheap Book Shop, 20, Grafton-street, Dublin.
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THE BOOK REPORTER, a Catalogue of Valuable Works in all classes of Literature (English and Foreign), ON SALE at VERY LOW PRICES by BOTHERMAN, 25, Strand (opposite the Theatre Royal). This Catalogue, which branch 10, Little Tower-street, Eastcheap, sent free for twelve months on the receipt of twelve postage stamps.—B. & Co.'s extensive Stock, embracing nearly 100,000 volumes, including sets of the principal Magazines and Reviews, &c., will be found worthy of the attention and inspection of gentlemen, directors of public institutions, and others forming Libraries.
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IMPORTANT TO AUTHORS.
NEW PUBLISHING ARRANGEMENTS.
HOPE & Co., Publishers, 16, Great Marlborough-street, London, have resolved to CHANGE SO COMMISSIONER FOR PUBLISHING WORKS PRINTED BY THEM until the Author has been refunded his original outlay. They would also state that they Print in the first style GREATLY UNDER THE USUAL CHARGES; while their Publishing arrangements enable them to promote the interest of all Works entrusted to their charge. Estimates and every particular furnished gratuitously in course of post.

FOREIGN PAPERS and PERIODICALS.—SUBSCRIPTIONS for 1854 to all the FOREIGN NEWS-PAPERS, Works of Art, Literature, or Fashion, should be forwarded as early as possible to W. THOMAS & CO., Foreign Newspaper Agents, 19 to 21, Catherine-street, Strand, who SUPPLY every Foreign Newspaper and Periodical published throughout the world. Lists sent free.—The Trade supplied.

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THE JUVENILE BOOK OF THE SEASON.
NEW WORK BY FANNY FERN.
LITTLE FERNS FOR FANNY'S LITTLE FRIENDS. Square 11mo. illustrated by Foster with eight page Engravings, sepia tints, and numerous initial Letters, tail-pieces, &c., handsomely bound in cloth, gilt, price 2s. 6d.
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TO BOOKSELLERS, &c.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, the BUSINESS of a BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, with Circulating Library attached, in a large city in the west of England. It has been in high repute for upwards of fifty years, the connection of the first class, and the returns excellent and increasing. The Circulating Library is of a very superior order, comprising the best Works of English and Foreign Literature. The Premises are large and very advantageously situated, and rent moderate. The present proprietor retires solely from ill health.—Apply to E. G., Publishers' Circular Office, Ludgate-hill, London.

LITERARY PREMIUMS.—A MERCHANT
 In ANSWERS, now deceased, left by his Deed of Settlement a considerable Fund, the accumulated proceeds of which he directed his Trustees to apply, at intervals of forty years from 1774, in the payment of TWO LITERARY PREMIUMS, for the best TREATISES on the following subject:—

"The Evidence that there is a Being, all Powerful, Wise, and Good, by whom everything exists; and particularly to obviate difficulties regarding the wisdom and goodness of the Deity; and this, in the first place, from considerations independent of Written Revelation; and, in the second place, from the Revelation of the Lord Jesus; and, from the whole, to point out the inferences most necessary for, and useful to mankind. The amount so divisible cannot be less at any period than 1,000, and, as nearly as can be ascertained, it will, on occasion of the next competition, be about 2,400. Three-fourths of the sum divisible at each period are appointed, by the Founder, to be paid to the Author of that Treatise which shall be found by the Judges to possess the most merit; and the remaining fourth to the Author of the Treatise which, in the opinion of said Judges, shall be next in merit to the former, "after deducting therefrom the expense of printing and binding three hundred copies of each of the said Treatises, or of purchasing three hundred printed copies thereof, as the said Trustees shall direct, to be distributed by them among such persons to whom they shall think the same will prove most useful, or in any other manner that they shall judge proper."

The Ministers of the Established Church of Aberdeen, the Principals and Professors of King's and Marischal Colleges of Aberdeen, and the Trustees of the Testator, are appointed to nominate and make choice of the Judges, who are to decide upon the comparative merits of such Treatises as shall be laid before them; and it may be proper to mention that the Judges are empowered if unanimous only to find none of the Treatises proper for a premium, to entitle the prize to the prize. The Trust, however, believe that this contingency is not likely to occur.

The Trustees, deeply sensible of the importance of the Founder's design, and anxious to see it carried into effect to do full justice to his wishes, venture to give an assurance that, in appointing the Judges, at the proper time, nothing will be regarded but that eminence of character and qualification which shall secure a satisfactory result.

On occasion of the former competition, in 1814, the first premium was adjudged to Principal Brown, and the second to the Reverend John Bird Sumner. The time allowed by the Testator for the composition of the Treatises for the next periodical competition, extends to the 1st of January 1854; and the Trustees are empowered to receive applications with his appointment, that those who shall become competitors for the said premiums must transmit their Treatises to ALEX. and JOHN WENTWORTH, Advocates in Aberdeen, agents of the Trustees, in time to be written on or before the said 1st day of January 1854, as none can be received after that date; and the Treatises must be sent free of all expense to the Trustees.

The Judges will be required to examine and decide upon the comparative merits of the Treatises laid before them; and the Trustees will at the first term of Whitsunday after the determination of the Judges pay the Premiums to the successful candidates, agreeably to the will of the Testator.

The Trustees particularly request that the Treatises may not be in the handwriting of their respective Authors, nor have their names annexed; but that each Treatise should be distinguished by a peculiar motto; this motto must be written on the outside of a sealed letter, containing the Author's name and address, and sent along with his performance. The names of the successful candidates only shall be known by opening their letters. The other letters shall be destroyed unopened. The writers of the unsuccessful Treatises may afterwards have them returned, by applying to Messrs. Wentworth, or the Trustees, and by mentioning only the mottoes assigned.

Letters addressed as above (post paid) will meet with due attention; and it will save much trouble in answering inquiries, to announce that there is no restriction imposed as to the length of the Treatises.

Aberdeen, 10th August, 1853.

THE BIRMINGHAM MERCURY.—Published every SATURDAY.—Guaranteed Circulation 4,000 Copies, 9d. per copy, per quarter, pre-paid. Small Advertisements not exceeding twenty-four words (if pre-paid, 1s. and 6d. for every additional ten words; all other Advertisements inserted upon terms of contract. The Mercury Almanac for 1854 will be presented on Saturday, December 17th, when the circulation will be upwards of 15,000 copies.

BOARD.—A Medical Practitioner residing in a pleasant part of the country, not far from Edinburgh, and near a railway station can afford excellent ACCOMMODATION to a LADY suffering from NERVOUSNESS, and requiring retirement.—Particulars, respecting the Agency, James Syme, Esq., or Professor Simpson, Edinburgh.

TO PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN, and OTHERS.—FURNISHING PARTMENTS.—FURNITURE, CHARLOTTE-STREET, FITZROY-SQUARE.—A large and excellent second-floor room TO LET, with other conveniences. If required, within five minutes' walk of Regent's Park, Oxford-street, and near the British Museum.—For address apply to 40, Brewer-street, Golden-square; Mr. Adams, News Agent, Parliament-street; or Mr. Tims, 63, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

TO PRINTERS.—PRESS WANTED.—A good SECOND-HAND DEMY or ROYAL, if with Iron Binding, Table preferred. Also a good GALLEY or PROOF PRESS.—Letters, stating the price, to be sent to X. Y. Z., Adams, News Agent, Parliament-street, Westminster.

WIMBLEDON PARK.—FREEHOLD to be LET or SOLD.—A Modern well-built FAMILY MAN-SION, which has been occupied for the last four years by a Family of high respectability (now residing there), but would give immediate possession should it be required. Its situation is the best in the Park, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect. The Grounds and Plantations, at great outlay, have been most judiciously arranged; with handsome Conservatory, Kitchen-garden, Greenhouse, &c.; Five-stall Stable, Double Coach-House, &c., comprising 100 acres, well drained into the sewer, and with a most abundant supply of spring and soft water. There are attached about five acres of rich Arable Land, with Entrance road and access to the New-road, which may be taken or not. It is approached by a convenient Carriage Drive, with Entrance Lodge from the High Road to Wimbledon, and is within a quarter of an hour's ride from the two Railway Stations. Omnibuses pass daily.—For Cards to view and full particulars apply to Mr. JOHN NEWSON'S OFFICE, 33, Grosvenor-mews, New Bond-street, or 23, A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE and POULTRY SHOW.—THE FIFTH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF STOCK AND DOMESTIC POULTRY will be held in BINGLEY HALL, Birmingham, on the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of DECEMBER. THE ENTIRE PROCEEDS of the Show, Two Thousand Pounds. THE PRIVATE VIEW AND ANNUAL DINNER on TUESDAY, December 13. There will be SPECIAL PRIZES on all the various classes of CATTLE, and full particulars of which will appear in the Advertisements and Bills of the several Companies.

PRIZE CATTLE SHOW of the SMITHFIELD CLUB.—THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PRIZE CATTLE, SEEDS, ROOTS, IMPLEMENTS, &c. commences on TUESDAY MORNING and closes on FRIDAY EVENING, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th December, at 12, King-street, and Baker-street. Open from Daylight till Nine in the Evening. Admittance, 1s.

ONE HUNDRED RIGHTS of CHOICE!—THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—ON THURSDAY, the 15th inst., in FREDRICK'S HALL, after the routine business of the Fifth Quarterly and First Annual Meeting has been disposed of, at Three o'clock, VISCOUNT RANELAGH in the CHAIR, the THIRTIETH PUBLIC DRAWING, for Rights of Choice, by SENYATON. All uncompleted Shares taken prior to the final Numbers, being placed in the Wheel up to the time of the Drawing, will participate in the advantages thereof.—For Shares, Prospectuses, Rules, and Plans of Estates, apply at the Office, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand; and to the Agents of Members, in Town or Country.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

Sales by Auction.

SEVERAL CASES of fine STUFFED BIRDS, &c., the property of the late DR. HUSLEY PALMER, of Birmingham, will be sold by AUCTION on MONDAY NEXT, December 5, at 12 o'clock, by Messrs. LUDLOW & ROBINSON, at their Rooms, New-street, Birmingham.

Library of a Clergyman, removed from the Country.
PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Room, 101, Piccadilly, on THURSDAY, December 3, and two following days, the LIBRARY of a Clergyman, removed from the Country, comprising some of the most esteemed practical and expository Works of the Puritan Writers, and Books in other departments of Theological Literature—a few curious Books—Works on Botany and Horticulture—a complete copy of "Sowerby's Botany," the condensed edition, 18 vols., &c. Catalogues will be sent on application; if in the Country, on receipt of four stamps.

Library of the late THOMAS CURTIS, Esq.; a Double-Barrelled Gun by Manton; Philosophical Instruments, and other effects.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Room, 101, Piccadilly, on WEDNESDAY, December 12, the LIBRARY of the late THOMAS CURTIS, Esq., including a capital Selection of the Works of Classic Authors, mostly in fine condition. Also, Miscellaneous Effects, including a Double-Barrelled Gun by Joseph Manton—Plaster Busts—Frames of the Parthenon, &c. Catalogues will be sent on application; if in the Country, on receipt of two stamps.

Library of the MUSICAL INSTITUTE OF LONDON (recently dissolved).

PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Room, 101, Piccadilly, on WEDNESDAY, December 14, the LIBRARY of the MUSICAL INSTITUTE OF LONDON (removed from the Rooms in Seckville-street), including a large Collection of the Works of Classic Writers, all in fine condition—Modern Publications—Works on the Theory and Practice of Music—A large Catalogue—A Life-size Bust of Beethoven, &c. Catalogues will be sent on application.

Apparatus; Books, Books of Prints, Choice Engravings; Gobelins Tapestry; Natural History Specimens, &c.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 35, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY, December 16, 17, 18, and 19, a MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION of WORKS of SCIENCE, ART, and NATURE, comprising a Mechanical Globe, Air-Pumps and Apparatus, Pneumatics, Lanthorns, Slides, Dissecting Microscopes, Powell, and numerous Beautiful Objects for the Microscope, collection of Materia Medica, and Herbarium of the Medical Botanical Society, Dried Plants, &c.—Cases of the Cornu Caprae and other Birds, Rice-Paper Drawings, African Carvings, Rhinoceros Horn Sticks, three fine Specimens of Gorilla Tapestry, Gallery Picture, &c. May be viewed the day prior and morning of sale, and Catalogues had.

Choice Books, Books of Prints and Engravings.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will include in the SALE at his Great Room, 35, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY, December 16, 17, 18, and 19, a MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION of PRINTS and ENGRAVINGS—Macklin's Bible—Boydell's Shakspeare—Picart's Religious Ceremonies—Robert's Views in the Holy Land—Rapin's England—Prinsep's Works—Antiquities of Herulanum—Finden's Galleries—Watson's Works—Choice Engravings by Strange, Wille, and others, all pure impressions—Portfolios, &c., the property of a Gentleman. May be viewed on the day before the sale, and Catalogues had.

The Library of FRANCIS PLACE, Esq.
MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON,

Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works Illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 5, Wellington-street, Strand, on TUESDAY, December 6, and following days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the LIBRARY of FRANCIS PLACE, Esq. May be viewed two days previously, and Catalogues had; if in the Country, on receipt of four postage stamps.

The Second and Remaining Division of the principal portion of the Valuable Library of the Rev. DR. HAWTREY, Provost of Eton.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON,

Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works Illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 5, Wellington-street, Strand, on TUESDAY, December 6, and following days, the SECOND and remaining division of the principal portion of the valuable LIBRARY of the Rev. DR. HAWTREY. The portion of the Library comprised in the first division, consisting of Classical, Philological, Historical, and Miscellaneous, and other Works in General Literature; the whole in choice condition, many being in morocco and rusia bindings. Catalogues are now ready, and may be had; if in the Country, on receipt of six postage stamps.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1853.

REVIEWS

Inscriptions and Devices in the Beauchamp Tower, Tower of London; with a short Historical Sketch of the Building and the Prisoners formerly confined therein. Collected from State Papers, Records and other authentic Sources. By W. R. Dick. Ramage.

Ox the left bank of the Thames, about a mile below London Bridge, and in the oldest part of the metropolis, stands one of the chief monuments of history. Its grey turrets are among the first objects to arrest the eye of a stranger entering London from the sea,—and the most careless mariner who drops down the river on his outward voyage can scarcely pass the dismal water-gate through which, from age to age, a long procession of the wise and brave, the beautiful and innocent, has passed, never to return, without some transient touch of human feeling. In the long line of gay or noble victims—victims of policy or private hate—the eye catches, as it were, and singles out, among the crowd of Howards, Sydneys, Poles, Plantagenets, two supremely striking figures,—both women, both queens,—mother and child,—Anne Boleyn and her daughter Elizabeth. These stairs have felt their footsteps, and the shadow of the stone arch has fallen on their souls. The tyrant's wife fell on her knees humbly on the cold stair and prayed that God would help her, "as she was not guilty of the thing of which she stood accused;"—his daughter, proud in her blood and prouder in her innocence, set her foot on the step as though it were the neck of a rival, saying aloud, "Here landeth as true a subject, being a prisoner, as ever landed at these stairs,—and before thee, O God! I speak it." How much of character in those brief words! These queenly forms, however, are but figures in the grand procession. Sydney passed beneath that arch, and Russell, and More, and Eliot,—and Catherine Howard, the aged Countess of Salisbury, the youthful Lady Jane Grey,—and Bacon, and Leicester, and Essex, and Southampton, Shakespeare's Southampton, and Henry Vane, Milton's Vane—

Vane, young in years but in sage counsel old:
Than whom a better senator ne'er held
The helm of Rome,—

and Stafford and Monmouth: names and fames in which the story of a nation's life, its intellectual, moral, and material being, is defined and summarily expressed.

However looked at, the Tower of London fills the mind with images of heroic forms, with recollections infinitely various, striking, mournful, and august. Turret and bastion, wall and ditch, chapel and tower, store-room and promenade,—each has its story. Every stone is monumental, every tree is a witness of events marked by dramatic movement, swiftness, splendour, woe. In the low hum which rises from the pile, broken at intervals by roll of drum, by blast of trumpet, or by tread of sentinels, Fancy will catch the sounds of ancient days,—the echoes of uproarious revelry, the falling axe, the hush of Council, the murmur of the Queen's virginals and the tripping feet of her ladies dancing, the muffled agony of the tortured victim, the pomp of a coronation day, or the joyous laughter of a bridal feast. From the reign of Stephen to the expulsion of James the Second the Tower was a royal residence, as well as a State prison,—and for all the intervening years its history is the history of the English court.

Even for length of days alone, the Tower is beyond the reach of rivalry,—at least with the existing structures of its class. The shadows

of a hoar antiquity are on its walls. Its origin is lost in the far-off ages of poetic fable. One authority refers it to Julius Cæsar, another to the days of Constantine. Our early poets, one and all, adopted the more ancient date, and the name of Cæsar's tower remains at the present day to sustain the tradition of a Roman origin. It is certain that the present structure was begun within a few years after the death of Harold, and that its chambers were the dwelling-places of the early Norman kings. Compared with an antiquity so imposing, nearly all the Royal Palaces and great State Prisons now existing on the continent of Europe are of yesterday. The Doge's Palace is not older than the fourteenth century. The Burg in Vienna is of about the same period. Schönbrunn was not built until the reign of Marie Thérèse. The old Louvre was commenced in the days of our last Henry,—the Tuilleries in those of his daughter Elizabeth. At the time of our Restoration, Versailles was a morass. Sans Souci belongs to the eighteenth century,—so does the Escorial. Neither can those great prisons which have earned a corresponding celebrity in story be compared with the Tower of London. The Bastille is gone, with all its mysteries;—the Piombi of the Doge's Palace are removed. Vincennes, Spielberg, Spandau, Magdeburg, St. Elmo, are all modern when compared against a state prison the positively authentic records of which go back to the incarceration of our warlike Bishop of Durham, Ralph Flambard, in the year 1100.

That a structure so ancient and so renowned, connected as it is with some of the most striking passages in our national story—in woven as it also is with the glorious texture of our poetic literature—the birthplace of some of our noblest books—of Raleigh's 'History,' of Eliot's 'Monarchy of Man,' of Penn's 'No Cross, no Crown,' and (if Godwin be right) of Chaucer's 'Testament of Love'—and forming a portion of the lives of our most illustrious men—that such a structure should be preserved as a relic, a lesson, and a monument—preserved at any reasonable cost of care and money—is what every man whose opinion is worth a thought must ardently desire. Our readers know that the work of reparation, restoration, and preservation has been commenced. Beauchamp Tower, as they have heard from time to time, has been for a year or two under the restorer's hand. The work is now finished; the tower is restored; and here we have the story of the changes effected and of the discoveries made, presented in letter-press and lithograph.

First of all let us say a word or two on the Tower itself. Beauchamp Tower—so called, by one of those popular baptisms which supersede formal nomenclature, from Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, confined in it in 1397—is one of the most interesting spots in the Tower. The White Tower, the Bloody Tower, and the Chapel come before it in point of historical interest,—Devereux Tower, the Bell Tower, and the Martin Tower perhaps equal it in this respect,—but as a show place it is unrivalled. Its walls are covered with inscriptions,—preaching in the mute language of Art, the saddest of homilies. Here is an impressive "sermon in stones," which all who come may read and comprehend. As the common eye seeks for visible witnesses of the past—as the common mind feels more vividly the presence of the haunting spirit of the place, when it finds a palpable handwriting on the wall,—it was wise, no doubt, on the part of authority to begin with this particular tower. There is perhaps more to show for the expense incurred than any other dungeon would have yielded. We have examined the work since it was

finished—and though we cannot give an unqualified approbation to all that has been done or left undone—we can say, that such a measure of success has attended the restoration as should encourage those who have authority in the matter to proceed in their good work. They have made the tower something like itself again. The proud Earl of Leicester or the disconsolate Arthur Pole would perhaps now recognize his prison,—a thing utterly impossible while it remained a mess-room for the garrison. Many inscriptions have been recovered,—and the Tower records enriched by an addition of mournful and touching stories. These are much:—but there are some drawbacks. The work has been done by a builder instead of by an antiquary,—a builder who has followed his own fancies, or the orders of superiors deficient in sense and feeling, thereby falling into errors which are at once serious and absurd. Historical readers will see that we do not make this charge without good grounds when we state the all but incredible fact, that in the process of repair the builder has been allowed or commanded to remove inscriptions from one part of the building to another! A series of memorials, formerly in the upper room of the tower, is now found in the lower room—where it is made to give false witness to history. The writer of these inscriptions was not confined in the place where the writings now are, but elsewhere. Thus confusion is introduced between our written and monumental records; and writings which appear the most solid pledges of historical truth become like so much tracing on the sands. The following is the group of inscriptions thus removed.—

"On the right of the loophole, in the third recess, is an interesting device and inscription. It consists of a shield surrounded by a circle; above the circle the name, 'T. Salmon;' a crest formed of three salmons, and the date 1622; underneath the circle, the motto 'Nectemore. Nectimore.' 'Neither rashly nor with fear.' Also a star containing the abbreviation of Christ, in Greek, surrounded by the sentence, 'Sic vive vt vivas.' 'So live that thou mayest live.' In the opposite corner are the words, 'Et morie ne morieris.' 'And die that thou mayest die not.' Surrounding a representation of Death's head, above the device thus described, is the enumeration of the months, weeks, days, and hours of his confinement. Thus, 'Close prisoner 8 monthes, 32 wekes, 224 dayes, 5376 houres.' Of the prisoner by whom the above memorial was inscribed we find no account in any historian, neither is there any mention of his committal or liberation in the state papers."

The reason given for this removal is not more singular than the removal itself:—as suggesting the spirit which appears to have presided at the restorations effected. The upper room, it is said, is wanted for a warder's lodging: its historical treasures were therefore carried away to enrich the other room. Does not this imply that the restorers of our great national monument have been thinking less of historical truth to be discovered and defined than of a show-room to be laid out and made attractive to the eyes of the multitude? This wrong, however, must be rectified; the inscriptions must be restored to the places in which their author left them. Doubtless they were removed in ignorance and mistake:—and in those further restorations which we hope to see effected in the Tower, particularly in the Chapel, care must be taken, by associating in the work some one conversant with history and imbued with the sentiment which its best records inspire, that a blunder so ridiculous be not again committed.

To come to the book which tells the story of these changes.—It consists of two parts, an historical memoir, and a series of lithographic copies of the inscriptions, old and new. The title-page bears the name of the builder, as we

infer; and as the Preface makes a vast acknowledgment of literary assistance from the *Heralds' College*, the book may be considered as in some measure the official complement of the work. A single circumstance, indeed, suffices to show its official character:—not one word is said in it about the grave offence of tampering with the localities of the prison records. Were other proofs wanted, they would be found in the work itself. If no antiquary could have passed that offence without a word of reprobation, no writer, not boasting official privileges, would have dared to commit such wholesale treason against the Queen's English as we here find committed. Indeed, we may say once for all that his reading is exceedingly limited, and that even with the assistance of the *Heralds' College*, he has produced a work which—so far as it depends on new matter, the tracing of historical clues now obtained for the first time—will satisfy nobody.

Mr. Dick makes no distinction in his book between the inscriptions uncovered and recovered by the recent alterations, and those already engraved or printed in the *'Archæologia'*, in Bailey's *'Tower of London'*, and in other works. The reader is rather led to infer that Mr. Dick and his assistants at the *Heralds' College* have made some wonderful additions to our stock of historical information. Let us look into the matter a little closely. After unraveling the confusion caused by a new disposition of the memorials, and counting up our positive gains of knowledge, we find that our restorers have recovered fourteen prison autographs; these being—Walter Paslew, 1569, John Decker (no date), Thomas Jenkins, 1672, Robert Bainbridge, Robert Tider, James Typinge, Richard Ood, 1581, William Belmalar, John Irele, 1562, "Waldram," Richard Blount, W. Wodbus, Thomas Talbot, 1462, and Thomas Rose, 1666. This doubtless would be something,—though little as compared against the discoveries of Brand and Bailey,—if we were told the stories of these men, so as to connect their names with a human interest in any story. But Mr. Dick and the *Heralds' College* have been singularly unhappy in their search after literary illustrations of their several discoveries. Of Paslew, we are told that "no authentic account is given of this person,"—of Johan Decker "no account can be found,"—of Jenkins the same,—of Tider "we are unable to give any account,"—of Ood "nothing is known,"—of Belmalar "we find no account,"—of Irele, there is "no mention in history,"—of Waldram the same,—Richard Blount's name "is not found amongst the committals, or in history,"—"Wodbus" the same,—Talbot is guessed at,—of Rose we are only told that he was "committed." Typinge and Bainbridge alone have been fortunate enough to receive some light from "the State Papers, Records, and other sources." Here are the inscription and the note on the person first mentioned.—

"Typinge stand and bere thy cross
For thou art catholyke bvt no worce
And for that cause this by-er space
Thow hast content wedin great disgrace
Yet what happ will hit I
Canot tel bvt be death
Or be wel content swet good

—This prisoner has left no date with his inscription, but we find from the state papers that, in 1590, he was a prisoner in the Tower; as by a warrant bearing date 6th July 1590, he was delivered over by Sir Owen Hopton, then Lieutenant of the Tower, into the custody of Michael Blount, Esq. There is also the following entry: James Typinge was delivered to the Marshalsea, by warrant from Her Majesty's Hon. Counsel, bearing date at Greenwich, the 7th day of Julie, 1590, signed by the late Lo. Chancellor, Lo. Treasurer, Lo. Chamberlaine, Lo. Admirall, Lo. Buckhurst, Sir Fr. Knowles, and Mr. Jo. Wolley."

Of the rest we learn absolutely nothing:—

more than this, we are told in the most peremptory terms that history, *Heralds' College*, Records, and State Papers yield no further information about them. Yet, in spite of these positive assurances, we are not convinced that a man of diligent habits might not write out a biography of each and every one of the persons whose names are here recovered. On the spur of the moment, and without reference to books, records, and State papers, we will venture to throw out one or two hints towards such a work. The "Richard Blount," whose name "is not found amongst the committals or in history," was, as we think, Sir Richard Blount, Lieutenant of the Tower. He died in 1560, and was buried in St. Peter's ad Vincula, where Mr. Dick may find a pretty long biographical epitaph in his honour. Thomas Rose was one of a large party arrested on the same warrant, including Medlicott, Col. Duckinfield, Ireton (the latter ordered into close confinement), and some others. With this clue in his hand a person with leisure would soon get at more personal particulars of the prisoner. His handwriting on the wall is curious. It runs—

Thomas Rose,
Within this Tower strong,
Kept close
By those to whom he did no wrong.

May 8th, 1666.

On R. Bainbridge Mr. Dick observes:—"On the right of the fireplace is the figure of a man in the attitude of prayer, underneath, the name of 'Ro. Bainbridge.' In the year 1586 there is an account (in Hume) of several of the members of the House of Commons being committed to the Tower, and amongst others Mr. Bainbridge. The offence for which they were confined, was the bringing forward and persisting in reading a motion that was disagreeable to Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth. This motion which was brought forward on the 27th of February, contained a petition that several laws touching ecclesiastical matters should be void. The reading of this motion was objected to, and on account of their obstinacy, the promoters of it, (Cope, Lewkenor, Hurlston, and Bainbridge,) were apprehended on Thursday the 22nd of March, and imprisoned during the Queen's pleasure. It is probable, that in addition to this offence, these members had been interfering in church matters, and as this interference had been strictly inhibited by Her Majesty, it would of course give great offence."

—This note requires some annotation. No writer read in history and anxious to state the truth would ever dream of quoting Hume as an authority on any point of fact: if Mr. Dick will do so, he must take the penalties. The dates are here all wrong,—and the story is incompletely and absurdly told. Bainbridge was committed in February 1587-8. The tale of his offence is one of those touching episodes which render the early trials of the Puritans so deeply interesting to mankind. The facts have not been clearly stated by our historians:—Camden and Lingard are silent, Hume is inaccurate (but not to the extent that Mr. Dick reports), Rapin overlooks them, and even writers like Mr. Stowell, who have professedly taken for theme the story of the rise of English Puritanism, pass them by without a word. How far they deserve to be stated the reader shall judge.

It was in the year 1587-8. Spain was preparing to invade this country,—the Invincible Armada was afloat,—Popish plots were ripening daily,—and the Queen herself, so fond of arbitrary power and of the spiritual doctrines which sustain the divine right of the sovereign ruler, was suspected of a tendency to turn from the new and freer system recently introduced into the old ways. A great reaction had set in among religious people. Hatton was dancing in the Queen's chamber:—the Queen was busy with her virginals, her airs, her paints, her amorous and political intrigues. Members of the Lower House were growing restive

under the sway of worthless favourites. Ministers of the Gospel—men of deepest learning and unquestioned piety—were at war with courtly bishops;—Cartwright was making a tour of all the jails;—the handless Stubbs, the friend of Spenser, lay in the Fleet;—Field and Wilcox were pamphleteering against Whitgift;—and the *Martin Marprelate* secret press was travelling from town to town in defiance of police and pursuivants. Such was the disposition of men's minds when two bold, manly, and connected motions were made in the House of Commons, on the 27th of February and the 1st of March. The first referred to the necessity which existed for Church reform and a better education of the clergy,—reforms very urgent, as readers of Elizabethan annals know too well; the second, consequent on the first, was of equal importance—touching the right of free speech, the privileges of Parliament, and the freedom of the subject. Bainbridge spoke in favour of Church reform: the echoes of his eloquence reached the Queen's apartments—Hatton was alarmed—Elizabeth angry—and the Speaker of the House was sent for next day, so that no further business could be done. On the day following, Wentworth rose in his place and demanded to be heard. He desired to submit certain questions to the House:—whether they were, or were not, a legislative body,—whether the Crown could make laws without their concurrence,—whether they had a right to free discussion,—whether the House was master of the Speaker or the Speaker master of the House,—and, finally, whether the House was not an essential part of the State Constitution? Courty members were thunderstruck at such boldness of interrogation. Mr. Speaker refused to put the questions. Messengers were sent to Hatton, and Wentworth was arrested and committed to the Tower as soon as he left the House,—like Eliot on a very similar occasion afterwards. Next day—the 2nd of March, not the 22nd as Mr. Dick has it—Bainbridge and the others were also arrested. Agitation in the House was not, however, calmed by this act of authority. Two days subsequent to Bainbridge's confinement, Sir John Higham rose to make a motion, "That since several good and necessary members of that House were taken from them, to be humble petitioners to Her Majesty for the restitution of them again to the House." The Vice-Chamberlain answered in a courtly whine: "He conceived it very unfit for Her Majesty to give any account of her actions." Here the matter rested for a time, the House being advised "to stay till they heard more" about it. Parliament was soon afterwards dissolved; the Spaniards began to appear in our seas; and poor Bainbridge was left, as we see in the rude figure on the wall, to say his prayers on the cold floor of Beauchamp Tower. How long the patience of these champions of free speech—these forerunners and examples to Eliot, Selden, Hollis, and their fellows—was tried in the Tower, we are not aware; our historians having greatly overlooked the less ostentatious merits of men of this order. Here, then, is a good subject for a monograph; we present it to any zealous antiquary with zeal enough to conduct a useful search to a profitable end.

Mr. Dick copies Bailey pretty faithfully,—errors and omissions included. Where Bailey's behind the time in his information, Mr. Dick is, of course, also behind the time. As one instance among many, we may quote the case of the Romish saint, Philip, Earl of Arundel, where Bailey is literally followed, to the exclusion of information opened to us since he wrote. Mr. Dick tells us, that "being greatly attached to the Romish Church, he was on that account often brought into trouble; the first we hear of his being confined," &c.,—evidently ignorant

that the Earl was in his early life a Protestant, a libertine, and a court favourite. This pattern saint, as no less an authority on such a point than Lingard has told us (quoting from a MS. memoir of the Earl now in possession of the Duke of Norfolk), abandoned his young wife, attached himself to a dissolute woman of the court, and aspired to the favours of beauty from Royalty itself. How he lost the Queen's favour is not known with certainty; but it was not until the smiles of his royal mistress were withdrawn and the court was closed against him, that he returned to his wife, entered the Catholic Church, and set up as a saint. Bailey tells us not one word of this,—nor does Mr. Dick. Indeed, the account of Philip is full of errors. His imprisonment is represented as having been extremely rigorous; Lingard, also, following the authority which has misled Mr. Dick, says it was "rigorous beyond example,"—though the depositions at the Earl's trial show that he was permitted to see divers priests and other friends, to visit fellow-prisoners in their own cells, and even to have mass performed in the Tower. It is natural enough for Lingard to call Philip Howard a martyr to the Church:—a national historian, we fear, can regard him only as a traitor.

After the specimens already given, no hardihood of assertion on the part of Mr. Dick will surprise the reader. In one emphatic line he tells us that "the unfortunate Ann Boleyn and her friends were imprisoned" in Beauchamp Tower. Where is the proof? There is a tradition to that effect, it is true; but that tradition has in this case shifted the locality we have documents to prove—as Bailey shows. A better sustained tradition,—that Beauchamp Tower was Raleigh's prison-house—Mr. Dick has overlooked. He has forgotten Bonney's verses—which were formerly scratched on the upper wall of this tower—like Lady Jane Grey's lost lines—beginning

Where Raleigh pined within a prison's gloom,
I cheerful sung, nor murmured at my doom.

That Beauchamp Tower was one of Raleigh's dungeons is quite possible, for the noble poet and navigator was thrice in confinement:—the first time for seducing one of the Queen's maids of honour, Mistress Throgmorton, afterwards his wife; the second time on a charge of treason, during which he wrote that 'History of the World' so deeply admired by Cromwell; the third time at the instance of Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador, after his unsuccessful voyage in search of the gold mines of Guiana. But in which of all these dismal cells did the graceful writer and gallant soldier pass those twelve dreary years of his second imprisonment?—where did the "sweet Bessie" lay her head?—and where was that thoughtful 'History,' into the Preface of which he has thrown so much of the chastened sorrows of his life, composed? We believe it was in the Bloody Tower.

When the popular heart has learned to love a man—to admire his wit, his grace, his genius—to respect his motives, pity his ill fortunes, as it does with Raleigh,—the popular imagination yearns to seize the forms by which his hero was surrounded in the day of fate, to catch the outlines of even commonest things on which his eye had rested in its throes of agony and bloody sweat, though it be no other than a blank wall, a green sod, a stony street, or a grated window. To see the prison is in some sort to draw nearer to the prisoner:—to descend into the cell at Chillon, to ascend the roof of the Doge's Palace, is to hear the sounds and see the sights which Bonnevand and Fellico heard and saw,—and to step under the gummy roof, and grope in the black corners of

the Bloody Tower, is to walk back into the past, and hold communion with departed heroes. The worn floor, the barred window, the solid wall, the sullen roar of life outside, the objects visible from the grate, the very angle at which the sunlight falls, the far-off opening in the bright blue heaven—all these, as seen in the chamber of the Bloody Tower, are part and parcel of the story of that man, so brilliant in his gifts of mind and fortune, the centre of a galaxy of lights which still shine on—the man who—poet, scholar, statesman, soldier, navigator, orator, historian, wit, in one—rival of all celebrities and services—in wit of Shakespeare, in seamanship of Drake, in gallantry of Essex, in statesmanship of Burleigh and Walsingham, in scholarship of Bacon—was perhaps the chiefest illustration of the most resplendent court in all history.

Raleigh's prison is easily identified with the Bloody Tower. Sir William Wade, in one of his letters to Cecil, describes the door of Sir Walter's chamber as opening into "the garden." In the same letter he says, this garden into which Raleigh's door opens is the lieutenant's garden. The old plan of the Tower shows that this garden occupied the space between the Bloody Tower and the lieutenant's house. In a book of accounts, formerly kept by Wade, and now in the British Museum, there is a still more absolute proof of the identity. Under date 1605, Wade writes:—"the brick wall in the garden, belonging to the Bloody Tower, near to the lieutenant's lodgings, being but on two sides and very low, was made much higher." No other door but that of the Bloody Tower opened into this garden; and it was on this wall that Wade, in one of his notes to Cecil, complains that Sir Walter "showed himself to the people."

To return to Mr. Dick and resume our notice. Mr. Dick, we have little doubt, is a clever person in his own profession. His restoration of Beauchamp Tower, with drawbacks already pointed out, is creditable to his taste and skill. His various drawings are also to be commended as faithful copies of the inscriptions on the wall:—and these have a value which the defective letter-press may diminish, but cannot destroy. For the rest, we should think Mr. Dick must be himself convinced ere this time that it was a mistake on his part to assume the duties of historian and antiquary, unprepared as he obviously was by previous study to discharge them creditably.

Old England and New England, in a Series of Views taken on the Spot. By Alfred Bunn. 2 vols. Bentley.

THERE is no denying, that a very marked and important improvement has taken place in the character and temper of books undertaking to record the judicial impressions of our travelled countrymen on the morals and manners of the great nationality that reflects ourselves "with a difference" on the western shores of the Atlantic. The determining causes of that difference, and the relative values of the figures which correctly express it, are treated as essential elements in any account now attempted to be taken of the people as a whole. That unwise and offensive tone of criticism which presumed to measure the movements of a giant by some small and conventional standard of its own, and counted the beatings of a nation's heart by its private stopwatch not corrected to the philosophic meridian—that flippancy which offered a mere examination of the accidental blotches on the surface for moral diagnosis—has passed into the wholesome contempt which, nevertheless, the readers of twenty years since must be

content to share with the class of writers who could engage their sympathies, or even provide for their amusement, by literary practices at once so vicious and so full of mischief. The quarter-deck of a British ship will not be accepted in our day as the *cathedra* from which a new and vigorous world may be successfully anathematized,—nor the counters of a Cincinnati store as the tribunal for adjudicating on the final pretensions of half a continent. The spectacles through which looks the modern tourist in the Transatlantic States render graver and truer readings than those which presented America to Mrs. Trollope in aspects as distorted and barbarian as Mrs. Trollope would herself show to the Chinese Chesterfields. An honest and earnest attempt is making by Englishmen to take the dimensions of American growth by the great shadow which that country throws in the sunlight of Truth, rather than by the arbitrary notches on the ell-wand of a milliner. The foibles and accidents of the one country are reduced to their true measure and relation by being put against the foibles and accidents of the other; while the strong thew and sinew that are working out the grandest social problem of which history keeps the record are felt to be something beyond the oscillations of the rocking-chair to disturb, or the expectorating power of all the spitters in the Union to waste away.

The immense value of this corrected method of appraisement is felt in almost every new work which pretends to report to the English public on the life of the American States. So numerous have such books of late become, that the fact of the subject not being yet exhausted is *prima facie* evidence that it is inexhaustible. Where each man's point of view continues to elicit some addition, actual or inferential, to the evidence from the same series of facts, it is felt that there is something in the theme over and beyond any amount of evidence which has yet been brought to bear on it. In this new view of the case, which presents all the resources of philosophy as not too much for the due discussion of the novel historic problem, the folly—to use a very mild term—of the hasty judgments to which we have referred becomes more pressingly apparent. There is no intelligent mind visiting America which may not add something to the materials for a final solution. No fact, however apparently trivial, may perhaps be too unimportant to register; and if the class of writers to whom we have alluded had been collectors merely—even of such facts as seemed to their microscopic minds the significant ones of American life,—without proceeding to unripe conclusions, their labours would have had their use. There is not a single one even of the seeming offences which they record of which it can be fairly said as yet to which side of the great social equation it will have finally to be placed. Have these rash sciolists no knowledge, or fear, of such a thing as moral anamorphosis?—But, as we have said, the better temper has been attained by the English tourists in America; and in view of the frank and cordial spirit in which the two nations look respectively into each other's case, old wrongs are wearing out of memory, which might have borne other heavy consequences to add to the outrage done to truth when they were inflicted.

Of all those who shall look into Mr. Bunn's book, keeping in sight his literary antecedents and his professional point of view, it is probable that not one will be prepared for volumes of the character of those now before us. Like ourselves, our readers will perhaps have expected a work dealing dramatically with the surface aspects and salient points of American life; and they may have feared that the search after smartness would have added one more to

the many literary offences for which earnest men have been so busy and successful of late in supplying antidotes. Such readers will be surprised to hear that Mr. Bunn's book deals with statistics,—and forms just such a contribution, according to his means, to the future philosophic history of American society as we have been referring to. It is true, that Mr. Bunn's statistics are interspersed with anecdote and epigram, which give a sort of discursive air to their more serious material,—and that the statistics do sometimes arrange themselves dramatically, under the professional bias. But this is to a far less extent than could have been expected. The principal indication of their source is in the want of method,—which gives an air of vagrancy to even serious statement. Mr. Bunn collects facts wherever he goes; but he goes where he will, in no systematic search after fact. His book is therefore a sort of medley—turned to sober account;—and we can do no better than quote at random from its pages. As a consequence of what we have said, Mr. Bunn is often on beaten tracks,—and has produced a book less amusing, but far more to his credit, than may have been expected.

There is one other point on which we have to observe in reference to this book, and to some others of the conciliatory class to which it is one of its merits that it belongs. We cannot but think that they have a defect arising out of this very merit,—and chargeable in the first instance on the libellous class to which they are opposed. Those venomous publications must be made answerable at once for the original offence and for the offence of the rebound. It is evident that in the case of some modern publications—Miss Bremer's recent book being a conspicuous example, and this of Mr. Bunn's another—the desire to neutralize the former virus has led to some unconscionable tampering with the truth in the more amiable direction,—and the *couleur de rose* has been so largely applied as to disturb the *couleur locale*. This is an error as serious, though not as vicious, as the other.—We may add, that certain topics of recent interest in reference to American organization, social and political, are so handled by Mr. Bunn as to detract seriously, in our estimate, from the value of his volumes as a whole.—the bad spirit in which, according to us, they are discussed, being neutralized only by the literary feebleness with which the discussion is conducted.—With these remarks we must draw on Mr. Bunn's pages for an extract here and there.

The following may be strung together on a subject not exactly new to our readers,—but which cannot be too often presented in a summary way in view of the inquiries going on in this country in the present day. We must be understood as giving only a qualified assent to some of the particular conclusions, though in the general we go with Mr. Bunn and the reading population of America.—

"There is no country that can boast, either in number, in character, or in position, of such institutions for the acquirement of universal knowledge, as those which are already established, to say nothing of those in course of establishment, throughout the whole extent of New England. In the States constituting this part of North America, there is scarcely a village that has not some institute for the delivery of lectures, the formation of a library, and the study of various acquirements; while in all their cities and large towns there are at least two and sometimes three. Lecturing is the prevailing pursuit of the public at large, and has become so popular, that places of ordinary amusement are comparatively deserted. It is strong evidence of a correct taste, and possesses a powerful influence in the manner in which it operates, more especially on the middle classes of society. We must not be understood to infer that the literary institutions of New England

possess a very striking advantage over those of our own country which are in active operation; but still they have peculiarities and carry out in their intentions, and in the fulfilment of those intentions, precepts that are well worth following, as well as benefits that are worth bestowing. * * In the New England States there are published four hundred and twenty-four daily, weekly, monthly, and other periodical newspapers; in the city of Boston, alone, there are one hundred and twenty-one! The thirst of the people after knowledge may be further traced to the fact of there being in this cited part of the Union (New England), five State libraries, forty-two social libraries, fourteen college libraries, forty-one students' libraries, twenty-one academical and professional school libraries, sixteen scientific and historical society libraries, and seven hundred and ninety-one public school libraries,—which, collectively, contain the large number of seven hundred and forty-one thousand, nine hundred and seventy books! * * A newspaper constitutes the very breath of Jonathan's nostrils: it is the guide of his opinion, the furtherance of all his views,—and its influence therefore over him is incredible. There are nearly three thousand papers of one description or another in the United States, which circulate, according to authoritative statistics, upwards of four hundred and twenty millions of copies per annum! Every hotel and coffee-house, down to the lowest *cabaret* in town or country, takes in one or two. They are sold at all corners of the streets—hawked from door to door—displayed upon public stalls,—paraded through every railway station directly the cars stop—cried about on the decks of every steamer, and trumpeted forth from pillar to post. Stroll through the streets, and you will see the urchin who sells them, often detain his customer until he has finished his column. Go into the markets: the butcher cuts open his paper before he cuts up his pork—the fishmonger digests 'the leading article' before he troubles himself about selling any other article—and the greengrocer looks through the market pages before he thinks of regulating his own prices."

Our author was himself a frequent lecturer during his tour in the United States.—

"In several localities, the institutions are not wealthy enough to erect a hall of their own, and in that case, churches are their general resort. * * The repugnance we felt, and the objections we made, were over-ruled on being informed that, apart from the performance of divine service, the churches were used for all public occasions—town's meetings, concerts, orations, political *réunions*, and the like, being invariably held in them; and it did not, therefore, become us to object to follow in the path where that ablest of essayists and lecturers, Edwin Whipple, and many of his eminent countrymen, had led the way. Our first attempt in a semi-clerical character was in the good town of Chelsea, some three miles distant from Boston, to which we were conveyed in a carriage, under convoy of a sober-sided gentleman, whose demureness of manner savoured very strongly of puritanical inspirations. As we journeyed along, he took occasion to say, that, having heard us lecture the preceding evening in Boston, it was as well to let us know at once, though he himself laughed 'some,' yet they never laughed down at Chelsea. We naturally inquired how they got on without such a pleasant companion, in life's rough journey, as a hearty laugh. 'Don't know—can't say nothin' about that, I guess, but they don't laugh down at Chelsea,' said he. 'Odd folks,' thought we; but we made our way to the dais beneath the pulpit, and took (for the first time from such a spot) a full survey of a full congregation. Directly under our very nose were seated a body of youths and their lassies. 'They must laugh,' thought we, and resolving to make an experiment, we ventured upon the smallest and quietest of all possible jokes. The consequence was a suppressed laugh, which, upon our embarking in another bit of fun, emerged into a titter, and ended, on our making a further appeal to their risible faculties, in a downright roar! The good Samaritan accompanied us home, and before we parted, we ventured to observe: 'Why, friend, we understood you to say that they never laughed down at Chelsea.' To which he replied: 'Well, can't understand it, no how; but won't our pastor 'give 'em all fits,' next Sunday!'"

Our author's character of lecturer gave him an amusing opportunity of testing the New Englander's thirst for interrogation and "swap."

"The people to a man are of an inquiring disposition, and they rarely let an opportunity escape of satisfying their curiosity, and whether 'located' by the side of a native in a railway car, at a *table d'hôte*, or any other place of general assembly, it is impossible to avoid interrogatory, and difficult to find reply—one instance is as good as a hundred. We were on a given occasion going from Massachusetts into Maine, when we found ourselves touching elbows on the same seat in a railway car with a thorough-paced Yankee, who instantly began the attack, by saying: 'Think I seed you at the *dépot* just now' (*dépot* being a synonymous expression with our word of station). 'Probably so; we were there to procure a ticket,' answered we. 'Where did yer take it out for?' 'Well, if you are desirous of knowing, for Portland,' was our reply. 'Going down to Portland, hey? pretty considerable town that; a city is nearer the mark, for they are over 20,000 inhabitants, and I'm blest if there aint some smart chaps among 'em, I can tell yer. A Britisher, I guess, arn't yer?' 'Yes, we are English,' was our rejoinder. 'Well, our locomotives lick yours; don't they?' 'I think not,' said we. 'Think they do; fifty or sixty in company is better than five or six; wood's better to burn than coal; an open car, with eight or ten windows to look on, each side, is better than a sort of sentry-box with only two; and—' here he hawked, and deposited his saliva on the floor, and continued so to do during the journey. 'We never allow spitting in our railroads,' observed we. 'There we got yer agin. This is a land o' liberty; we do what we like, and wherever we like to do it. Got some business, I guess, in Portland?' 'Yes,' we replied. 'Parehap's then, we can swap; anything to turn a cent.'—'We don't exactly see how that can be brought about, because we are not dealers,' we remarked. 'A factor then, I guess?' 'No; a lecturer,' we answered. 'Well, never mind; that'll do. Give us a ticket just to hear what yer've got to say, and I'll give yer half a dozen d—d good cigars to smoke afterwards.'"

Recent discussions in the public journals of our own land, and the possibility that a new system of some kind or other may at no distant period arise out of them, have given to the following statistics of American hotels an interest beyond the circle of those who pursue following in our author's footsteps through America.—

"The Americans live more out of their private houses than in them—families, as well as individuals, 'boarding' at all the principal hotels. The general charge for board and lodging (supposing you dwell in the house) is two dollars a day; for which you have a comfortable bed-room, and as much to eat as you please, paying extra for anything you drink beyond tea or water; and also for the washing of your apparel, baths, fires, and meals in your bed-room, &c. This is, per annum, about 146l. of our money, which will sound a heavy item to English ears; but it must be borne in mind that the living is of the most varied and *recherché* quality, and dealt out with an unsparing hand. The tables are covered from six in the morning until twelve at night, being continually supplied with clean cloths, finger-maps, plate, glass, &c. You have, moreover, the use of large reception-rooms, and the still more important one of a reading-room, where the principal papers of the town you reside in, and of the Union, are filed. Your own apartment is plentifully supplied with linen, water, soap, lamp and candles, and the attendance is prompt and profuse. Of course, we must be understood to speak of the leading hotels in the leading cities; in many others, service is below par, and civility at an alarming discount."

For the bill of fare—which is more than sufficiently substantial and appetizing—we will refer to the volumes themselves.—The average weekly consumption of the materials for such bills of fare is, then, given:—and the following statistics are added.—

"Guests. There are about 450 daily boarders in the summer, and 215 in the winter months.—*Clerks*. Four in the office, and two at the bar.—*House-keeper*. One.—*Steward*. One.—*Waiters*. Sixty. In the

house they are white men—chiefly Irish, with a slight intermingling of Scotch and Germans, very few English and no Americans; the latter would rather want bread than *serve* to gain it, they having especial notions of freedom and equality! The darkies are the best waiters, but the biggest thieves; the Irish the worst, and the most insolent. There can be no sight more laughable than to see a whole troop of these niggers, under the command of a head one, (who marshals them every morning, and whose 'word of command' is a whistle,) strutting about in a semi-military manner, and with dishes in one hand and knives and forks in the other, making as pompous a parade as if they were going through the manual and platoon exercise. The pay of these people is about fifteen dollars a month, and of one thing you may be sure—they live on the fat of the land. *Chamber-maids*. Twelve: all we were ever attended upon by—Irish.—*Confectioner*. One, in whose department the almost incredible quantity of seven tons of preserves are annually made.—*Cooks*. Eight.—*Kitchen-maids*. Nine.—*Scullions*. Five.—*Bakers*. Two. Every species of bread and pastry is baked in the house.—*Ironing-maids*. Ten.—*Washer-women*. Eight. The whole of the washing, starching, ironing, mangling, &c., of the establishment, and its guests, is done in the house. With such rapidity is this done, that it frequently happens a gentleman orders a bath, and before the process of ablution is gone through, his dirty shirt is brought to him, washed, ironed, and completely 'got up,' the time occupied in such operation being less than twenty-five minutes!—*Carpenter*. One.—*Boots*. (Black as the liquid they use). Four.—*Knife-cleaners*. Two.—*Lamp-men*. Three.—*Porters*. Four. *Engine-men*. Two. * * We obtained all this astounding information at the fountain-head, where the parties candidly admitted they could not really give any reliable account of the quantity of table-cloths, sheets, pillow-cases, towels, dinner-napkins, doyleys, blankets, &c.; nor of china, crockery, plate, glass, hardware, &c., with the weight of which the shelves of the building literally groaned. In addition to the refectory, which are of vast dimensions, there are thirty-seven parlours, and nine drawing-rooms. There is the usual bar for 'taking a drink,' and obtaining a cigar; and there is the all-important barber's shop, without which an American's comfort would be altogether incomplete.

In the second volume, Mr. Bunn gives a history of the American stage, from the first appearance in Williamsburg, in Virginia, of a regular company of English performers,—and of the English stars by whom, up to the present time, the Transatlantic Theatre has been principally fed. In connexion with these stars, and with the manner in which Brother Jonathan is astrologically prepared for their reception, Mr. Bunn must be answerable for the following details:—which we give as illustrating generally the system, however the particular instance may be overcharged under the influence of a prejudice for which the public know that Mr. Bunn had very good excuse.—

"The reader need hardly be told that the engagement of this songstress [Jenny Lind] to visit America was a speculation on the part of its famous showman, Barnum, keeper of a museum and theatre adjoining, in New York, proprietor of various travelling caravans, purveyor of Tom Thumb, Bateman, and other children, and wholesale dealer in actors and animals, newspapers, obelisks, temperance speeches, fire annihilators, and every commodity wherein there exists a solitary chance of turning a penny, 'quoque modo rem'; and that, like a shrewd man of business, he set to work betimes. He engaged what in the United States are denominated agents, whose duty it was to prepare the way of the lady, and make her path straight. An agent, in cases like this, is one who is hired to invent, write, and publish every four-and-twenty hours as much misrepresentation, slightly tinged with truth, as he can possibly commit to paper; and having prepared his nostrums, he has to travel from town to town, over a vast tract of country, to test the palates of their respective inhabitants, and to cram them, without any regard to moderation, down the throats of the gaping community. As he lives at his employer's expense, of course he lives

well; he treats himself to the best of everything, and then treats everybody who can forward his purpose. He has the use of a pretty long purse, which does not belong to himself, and his expenditure is therefore profuse. He has the unlimited issue of *billets d'entrée* to the entertainment of which he is fag-man; and if it should turn out to be an attractive one, his power, for the moment, is supreme. His remuneration is either a stipulated stipend, or a percentage, according to circumstances. Imagination is his grand recommendation. * * Out of some such *matériel* as this, with plenty more added thereto, Barnum's agents plied the suffering populace of the New World for six months before Jenny Lind's arrival; and when that advent took place, efforts of a more strenuous character were to be made. A steam-boat was freighted, and a miniature population engaged, to witness the departure of the only nightingale that could really sing, for the only land that knew anything about singing! and another one, with a much larger attendance, was procured to witness the bird's arrival there. One wing of an hotel was selected for her accommodation, to which it was arranged to draw her in a hired vehicle by a hired mob; and as soon as decency would permit, she was shouted for, and called out, until she appeared upon a becoming balcony. A band was contracted for, to serenade her at nightfall, and telegraphs were set in motion all over the city to let the public know how she bore the operation. * * At Boston, a newspaper gave out, with solemn announcement, that a man had invented a tea-kettle, which he christened Jenny Lind, from the fact that the moment it was filled with water and put on the fire, it began to sing! In the same city, the coachman who drove the warbler from the railway station to the 'Revere House,' mounted the steps of that hotel, and extending his right hand, said: 'Here is the hand that lifted Jenny Lind out of the coach, gentlemen; you can any of you kiss it who choose to buy that privilege for five dollars—children, half price!' At Newport, in Rhode Island, the landlord of an hotel even recently, in advertising his house and all its advantages, added this rider to the bill:—'P.S.—The beautiful carriage, drawn by the famous bucksin horses, which conveyed Jenny Lind from the "Canonicus," on her arrival here, can be had at any time, by applying as above. WILLIAM DEAN.'"

Mr. Bunn's volumes are full of anecdotes, such as they are:—and in spite of features which, we repeat, are likely to draw down on his pages great censure gratuitously incurred, they will yield both amusement and information to those whom our notice may lead to consult them further.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

Cherry and Violet: a Tale of the Great Plague. By the Author of 'Mary Powell.' Hall, Virtue & Co.—Failing some Christmas tale of beneficent goblins who beguile hard-hearted human creatures into love and sympathy from Mr. Dickens, or some wise whimsy from Mr. Thackeray, showing us how the "Vanities" who flaunt in the Park and Piccadilly comport themselves,—the Author of 'Mary Powell' comes pleasantly forward, with her December offering; wearing that old-fashioned guise of type which was revived for 'Lady Willoughby's Diary,'—but having to our relief discarded the imitation of such spelling as a maid of London Bridge would have perpetrated in the days of "the Great Plague." Sooth to say, there is much of Cherry's language (for Cherry is the narrator of her own love-story) which we do not imagine would be credited as old English by the skilled folk who "chop orthography" in 'Notes and Queries.' Here and there we have a nice bit of *costume*, or a quaint phrase,—but the entire tale is a modern antique, pleasant and womanly—of its kind pretty reading for Christmas.—Cherry has two heart-experiences to recount:—the first time she loves well, a handsome and brave shopman, who has never thought of her, so fully his heart has been bent on winning Violet, a neighbour of Cherry's. The

second time she chooses wisely:—and having nursed an amiable and eccentric clergyman in the Plague, she nurses also reverence and esteem for him into that warmer feeling which adequately replaces her more girlish fancy for Mark. This is the merest outline of the story:—since, besides many domestic incidents by way of filling in the canvas, Cherry, like *Lady Willoughby* before her, indulges in "jottings" touching great public events of her time, the Restoration (among others), in which she was scandalized by the public necks and bosoms of King Charles's "Beauties," and the doleful processions beneath the bridge, when this or the other State prisoner was conveyed to the Tower. The Author of 'Mary Powell' makes progress; but the number of further tales advertised as in preparation by her justifies kindly critics in warning so ready a pen against too great eagerness in production. It will be easy for her to settle down into a mediocrity which shall for a while be popular. She might live, we think, to do something better.

The Lay of the Last Minstrel. By Sir Walter Scott, with all his Introductions and the Editor's Notes. Illustrated by one hundred Engravings on Wood from Drawings by Birket Foster and John Gilbert. Edinburgh, Black & Co.—The success which attended the publication of 'The Lady of the Lake' [see *Athen.* No. 1388], illustrated by Messrs. Gilbert and Foster, has naturally led the publishers to put Scott's first ballad-romance into their charge; and the result is another magnificent volume, like its predecessors, more than commonly honourable to all the parties engaged in it.—Mr. Gilbert's vignettes and groups of men in mail are excellent:—in their ease and spirit rivalling similar designs by Mr. Cattermole, though strictly individual in their style. His supernatural fancies, too, are good; it may be, a trifle too sober and academical to satisfy the humour of those who delight in the legend. More might have been made of the search for the book in the wizard's grave; and possibly no English artist could render full justice to the goblin page,—that strange elf demanding a touch of Germanism from the pencil of any one bent on displaying his malicious tricks and designs. But exquisite are the vignettes of the Heir of Branksome lost in the wood, and of the bridal of fair Margaret, to "Baron Henry, her own true knight." Mr. Gilbert is still a little too fond of trying for grace, according to the fashion of the over-graceful Italians, who elongated the figures and lessened the heads of their *Romeos* and *Juliets* somewhat immoderately:—but this peculiarity, so far as we can recollect, is shown less in this than it was in his last year's volume. Nothing short of high praise is the due of Mr. Foster:—who has surpassed himself this year in his landscape-vignettes; and has given us, within a very small compass, designs at once truthful in detail and poetical in effect; such as would not disgrace the most famous of the sketchers and etchers whose good deeds are coveted by the choicest collectors. This is high praise, we repeat, but it could be proved by a score of examples,—and let any one disposed to test it, turn to page 214 (at which our copy was opened by chance), or to page 264; with its charming and diamond-clear little view of Kirkwall.

Feathered Favourites. Twelve coloured Pictures of British Birds, from Drawings by Joseph Wolf. Bosworth.—A companion volume to 'The Poets of the Woods' [*vide Athen.* No. 1312], and, what not always happens to companion-volumes, the present one is better than its predecessor. Mr. Wolf's drawings of birds are as animated as were his former twelve,—but they are less theatrical. The subjects this year are, House-Sparrow, Wren, Blackcap, Swallow,

Woodpecker, Water-Wagtail, Titmouse, King-Fisher, Woodlark, Swan, Eagle, Wild-Duck. The plates, as specimens of printing in colours, are among the most exquisite ever produced: vide "the Wren," which as regards mellowness of tone could hardly be surpassed, and "the Woodpecker," with which we cannot quarrel, though it be too gay, so rich and glowing is the general effect. The poetry, too, as in last year's volume, is appositely rather than choicely selected;—but, since many collectors of works like this prefer familiar beauties to passages which lie beyond the beaten ground of their experience and sympathy, that which we should have chosen might possibly have been less generally relished than that which is here given.

The characteristic interest of nationality belongs to two American illustrated works before us, either of which may be commended as a desirable gift-book for this gift-giving time of year.—

Wild Scenes and Song Birds, by C. W. Webber, illustrated with twenty-five coloured Lithographs by Mrs. C. W. Webber and Alfred Müller (New York, Putnam; London, Low), is in some respects pleasing:—first, as the joint production of husband and wife; the gentleman taking care of the beasts and the aborigines, the lady of the birds and flowers,—secondly, as displaying a real love for natural things; not wholly, however, without the display being chargeable with imitation and affectation. Audubon's prose—which from him was welcome and delightful, because the genuine expression of the man's heart—has, in part, served as model to the Webbers. In other pages, they "trash about" (to use an American phrase) among our poets and their sayings, rather too ambitiously, with more of simulated than of real enjoyment in the rhapsody,—as may be seen when we find them stopping the full flow of enthusiasm in order that they may tilt as sharply as so many "Edinburgh Critics" against Mrs. Browning, because of an injustice (as they think) uttered against Shelley's philosophies, which they find in one of her poems. What is more, they lay themselves open to suspicion that their love of Nature is an affectation, when they allow it to beguile themselves into the nonsense concerning Art which we find written in pages 323-4. Such one-sided folly was years ago disposed of by the Corn-Law Rhymer in his terse couplet—

If thou lovest Nature sympathize with Man,
For he and his are part of Nature's plan;

and it is a pity that the Webbers, by parading an ignorance which will conciliate no American worth conciliating, should have given a *twang* of what is vulgar and repulsive to a book in many respects so pleasant and so worthy of commendation.

The other Transatlantic gift-book to be noticed—*The American Aboriginal Portfolio*, by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman, illustrated by S. Eastman, U.S. Army (Philadelphia, Lippincott & Co.)—is more welcome than the above because (apart from its technical attractions in right of letter-press and engravings) it is more simple and more real. With no apparent artifice or design of making pictures, these illustrations are pictorial because they are probable—as in the case of the fancied 'Landing of De Soto, Tampa Bay, Florida'; or else interesting because true,—as in the three groups of Indian women 'Gathering wild Rice,' 'Spearing Fish from a Canoe,' and 'Guarding the Corn Fields.' Out of such materials and "notions"—such literal and unambitious transcripts of the real life of field and forest,—will and should the artists of America draw that essential spirit of individuality,—lacking which, they need never hope to rank as creators in Art or Literature. But

we are entering, accidentally, on subjects too important to be "finished off" in a Christmas paragraph, and must content ourselves, therefore, with further simply commending the engravings in this handsome volume for their spirit, clearness, and tone, and (some) for their finish.—The letter-press, with its tales of wigwams, prairies, clearings, war-trails, religious rites, and holiday dances, must be left for some other day.

A Memoir of Richard Williams, Surgeon, Catechist to the Patagonian Missionary Society in Tierra del Fuego. By James Hamilton, D.D. Nisbet & Co.

THE sad history of the ill-judged Expedition of Capt. Gardiner is here brought again before us, in the biography of one of his companions. Mr. Williams was a young surgeon, practising his profession, apparently with considerable success, at Burslem in Staffordshire, and doing the work of a home-missionary amongst his patients. Warm-hearted and impulsive, he longed to carry forth into some new and larger field the good tidings of Christianity. Attracted by an advertisement of Capt. Gardiner's meditated Expedition, he offered to accompany the mission as a catechist, and was accepted. In haste and excitement, he abandoned everything which he possessed:—practice, friends, country; and went forth with little inquiry, without knowledge of his companions or their plan,—but with a firm persuasion that it was the will of heaven that he should go, and that all the counter-suggestions of prudence were sinister promptings of the tempter. The little party of seven worthy but misguided men sailed from Liverpool, on the 7th of September, 1850, in a ship bound for California. From that time, Mr. Williams's diary furnishes the materials for the present work. He thus characteristically records his first sight of the people who were the object of the mission.—

"About nine, whilst drifting on past Picton Island, we observed lying off Garden Island three canoes, which presently put off to us, each one containing a Fuegian and his family, more or less numerous. In each there were two women and children, in one an infant at the breast, in another a poor decrepit old man. Whilst scarcely discernible with the naked eye, we heard their stentorian voices, shouting 'Yammer schooner' [Give me]—amazing indeed is the power of their voice. As they severally hove in sight, they gesticulated and shouted with every wild and remarkable expression, one man in particular being very garrulous, and full of vivacity. The impression they made on my mind, as they became distinctly seen, first by the telescope, and afterwards by the naked eye, is one which can never be effaced. It seemed incredible they could be human beings. You observed a lopsided strange uncouth thing on the water, not to be called a boat, and not realising our ideas of a canoe, but so deep, that just the heads of the Fuegians could be seen in it. As these dark masses of hair, like so many mops, drew nearer, we were able to discern the features, which were, indeed, surprising to us. On a nearer inspection, however, I could trace in many of them, indeed I may say in all, the lineaments of the noblest humanity, and features expressive of benevolence and generosity, though, as it were, buried deep in deplorable ignorance and abject want. One woman had a remarkably prepossessing countenance, very open and cheerful; so also had one of the men, and he often in our after intercourse laughed heartily. I had taken some comfort to my mind, from the favourable aspect which the islands around us, particularly Picton and Garden Islands, presented; but now my heart swelled with emotion, full of pleasure and satisfaction that our errand was for the purpose of imparting benefits so great and so much needed to these poor creatures. I hailed the prospect with a degree of rapture."

On the 5th of December, the day to which the passage just quoted refers, the missionaries

landed and constructed a rude habitation. The natives soon came round them importunately, —but the first party were good-tempered or cowardly, and their impertinence was readily parried. In a few days, they were joined by a band of wild savages of the Yacuna tribe from Navarin Island, whose roughness was not so easily repelled.—

"We were immediately sensible that they were altogether a different people from the others. Their faces were quite blackened over, and they were sturdy and audacious in their bearing, and, as we soon found, impudent and uncontrollable. Unlike the former, they were ready to resent every refusal of their importunate demands, and resisted our endeavours to keep them in check, looking at us with a most contemptuous and malign expression, and, by their demeanour, plainly bespeaking mischief. They were very well made, and, but for the diabolical passions expressed in their countenances, really good-looking men. Like the others, they wore the crown of the head cropped close, and the fore part like a circlet of long hair hanging over the face. Like the others, too, they were perfectly naked, except the guanaco skin, which hung loosely over their shoulders and back, and which they occasionally folded together around their arms. Each wore a necklace made of small shells. With five of these men around us, prying into everything, the other three having now put on a less pacific deportment, and almost entering our tent by force, our situation was not agreeable. It required all our vigilance to watch their motions; and, from their whispering together, and their bold attempts to look into our tents, we suspected that they were concocting some plan of attack."

The extent of the danger in which the missionaries had involved themselves became at once apparent. Unable to communicate with these ferocious barbarians, of whose language Capt. Gardiner and his party were totally ignorant, and equally unable to defend themselves against a multitude, the little missionary band betook themselves to a couple of decked boats, which they had brought out with them. Williams's diary explains how they were hunted by the natives from cove to cove. At length they were able to moor, at the mouth of Cook's River, unperceived. There other enemies assaulted them. Their stores were soon exhausted. With the inconsiderate folly which marked their conduct throughout, they had left their provision of powder behind them in the ship. Birds and animals were beyond their reach, and fish—on a supply of which Capt. Gardiner had relied—there were none. Scurvy ensued, and Mr. Williams's diary describes the approach of the fearful end with painful minuteness. Some of the party survived until September. In October the bodies of four of them were found and committed to the earth by persons sent out to search for them. Perhaps in the history of mankind there has never occurred an instance of benevolence folly more nearly incredible. Certainly the present publication is not calculated to lessen our astonishment that seven reasonable men should have been found so utterly infatuated, or that a board of managers should have assisted them in their melancholy disregard of all considerations of prudence and practical wisdom.

A Visit to Europe in 1851. By Prof. Benjamin Silliman, of Yale College. 2 vols. New York, Putnam & Co.; London, Low.

EUROPE, to an American, has still the charm of novelty and distance, though the increasing crowd of book-writing tourists and the increasing speed of Transatlantic steamers are reducing both the novelty and the remoteness. Still, American travellers may, as yet, address American readers in a style of minuteness, and with a supposition of their previous ignorance, such as appear to us tiresome. We read (as in the volumes before us) that the eldest son of the

monarch of Great Britain is called the *Prince of Wales*,—and we are apt to think the information supererogatory. We find the Continental countries described as quite unfamiliar; and we are, perhaps, apt to forget that a "run across" the Atlantic is a very different thing to the same feat across the British Channel.

The name of Professor Silliman on the title-page of a new work would be sure to attract attention to it, even though the subject-matter were somewhat away from the usual course of his studies. Professor Silliman has not visited Europe since 1805, when, at the age of twenty-five, he made a stay of twelve months, principally in Great Britain, and published an account of his journey on his return to America. The contrast between what *was* and what *is* frequently occurs in his narrative:—the contrast calling up images of past and present, and animating a style and a scene too often dry in matter and formal in aspect.

Professor Silliman divides his description of places under formal headings, after the manner of "Guide-books;" and he is unsparing in his communication of such knowledge as those authorities are wont to furnish. The especial interest of the work, as might be expected, lies in the scientific matter interwoven with the more general text. Our author left New York in March, 1851, and reached it again in September of the same year. During the intervening period he managed to traverse the Atlantic twice, and to get over a great deal of ground in England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and Belgium. A passing glance was all that could be attempted at scenes and sights; and as the Professor had not time during such a scramble through Europe to write a short book, on the sound Voltairean principle of it taking "a long time to write a short book," he has favoured us with two large volumes, containing the records of these passing glances.

Professor Silliman writes in a very friendly manner of England and the English. In the following passage, however, he ventures upon remonstrance:—

"In 1805, I went on board of a new slave ship in Liverpool. It was just finished, and had not then been employed. I went below deck, and examined the narrow cells and the chains, which were as yet unstained with blood, but they were all ready for the victims which, no doubt, were found and transported from Africa into slavery, in that very ship. Our English friends, when they taunt us Americans on this subject, should remember that they forced slavery upon us when we were their colonies. George III., in 1774, disallowed an act of the legislature of Virginia, prohibiting the slave trade, because he said it 'would be very injurious to the commerce of His Majesty's subjects.' The reformation of the parent is rather too recent to justify recrimination on the child, while no justification of either can be sustained before God or man, and so reports the grand moral inquest of the world. Liverpool sustained the most vigorous and persevering opposition to the suppression of the slave trade, and this spirit was in full activity in 1805, when I was there. At the table of a very eminent gentleman, well known to fame, I heard the efforts of Mr. Wilberforce on that subject decried, and it was remarked that he was a very worthy man with good intentions, but *rather overdone with religion*,—a charge which I did not think could have been sustained against a convivial clergyman,—one of the party—whose tongue took rather a free licence."

The following paragraph records a change for the better since 1805.—

"Change of Treatment at the British Museum.—Formerly the museum was not open to the public, and it was not easy to obtain admittance at all. It was necessary to apply beforehand through some influential friend, and to have your name entered in advance, and even when admitted, after such inconvenient formality, you were hurried through with impatient haste, as only two hours were allotted for all the rooms, and you were hardly allowed to realize

your interest in something that had attracted your attention, before you were reminded by your guide, and not always very courteously, that the time for that particular room was up, and you must hasten on to another, and still another, until your two hours were exhausted. If there were twelve rooms (and I believe there were more), you could have only ten minutes to a room, and you were not permitted, except by special favour, to linger where you found most to interest you. Being, on one occasion, in the museum with a late eminent professor of Botany in Harvard University, and he being not one of the most patient, although he was one of the most intelligent of men, was so much chafed by these narrow rules, that he uttered no very cordial blessing upon John Bull. Were he now however here, he would find everything changed. The museum with all its treasures is thrown wide open to the public, which includes all well-dressed and decent people, whether British subjects or strangers. All come and go as they please, and all the officers are courteous and attentive to make everything agreeable and useful. The visits may be repeated at pleasure, and the observer may linger as long as he pleases in any department."

Professor Silliman's work will prove useful to his countrymen meditating a tour in Europe. Its interest for readers on this side of the Atlantic is almost of necessity confined to friendly or scientific circles.

The Public and Domestic Life of Edmund Burke. By Peter Burke, Esq. Ingram, Cooke & Co.

We have long been anxious to learn some authentic particulars of "the domestic life" of Edmund Burke—and therefore opened the work before us with more than usual interest. We thought it possible, from name and associations, above all from the specific promise on the title-page, that Mr. Peter Burke was about to reveal to us some new particulars relating to a celebrated statesman concerning whose progress to eminence we know infinitely less than we do of that of Bolingbroke, of Walpole, of Chesterfield, of Chatham, of Fox, of Pitt, and we may add, of Canning. When we read the Preface, in which the writer contemptuously refers to previous biographers, our expectations were raised still higher,—and we turned to his volume with anxious and excited curiosity.

We were soon, however, brought to a standstill,—troubled and perplexed by the strange jumble of irreconcilable opinions,—and shall at once submit the following as a curious specimen of hap-hazard criticism or assertion.—

"Edmund Burke devoted a great portion of his time at college to general reading; his chief subject was history—the future weapon of his strength; among historians Plutarch was his favourite. In oratory, he pored over Demosthenes; he took his moral philosophy from Francis Bacon, and especially from Addison; and he doted on the poetry of Shakespeare. In classics his bias was for Horace, Virgil, and Lucretius. He was also extremely fond of works of fiction: 'A good novel is a good book,' was a remark he used frequently to make."

Our readers, we suspect, will be as much astonished as we were to learn that Edmund Burke, a profound thinker and powerful reasoner, preferred Plutarch to Thucydides, Tacitus, and Livy! The fact, we suspect, is, that Mr. P. Burke had read and imperfectly remembered the following sentence in Prior's 'Life' (vol. I. p. 23): "Plutarch's writings, he professed to a friend at this time, to prefer to any others,"—in other words, Edmund Burke, like many persons, preferred loitering over Plutarch's interesting pages of biography, to reading works demanding more attention. That is a very different thing from making Burke prefer Plutarch "among historians." Plutarch is not to be classed with historians, and he himself ('Life of Alexander the Great') protested that he wrote only "lives, not

histories." "In oratory," Burke, we are told, "pored over Demosthenes." We doubt the fact. Persons who are extravagantly fond of Cicero rarely appreciate the austere severity and nude grandeur of the Greek orator; and had Burke "pored" over Demosthenes, he would have been more familiar with the Greek language than he showed himself in life. "He took his moral philosophy from Francis Bacon, and especially from Addison!" Bacon's mind was essentially prospective—and Burke's to a great degree was retrospective. Bacon was a foe to human prejudices,—Burke dealt leniently with many of the fond illusions of the vulgar. Bacon had little regard for prescription,—Burke had a remarkable deference for all that was established. His passions rarely influenced the thinking of the author of *De Augmentis*,—his intense susceptibility seldom left Burke even in the closet. One was essentially a rationalist of a peculiarly original school,—and the other in a philosophical sense can be accepted only as an eclectic thinker. A man acquainted with the writings of Bacon and those of Burke could never suppose that the latter "took his moral philosophy" from the former. Then we come to "especially from Addison"! It is certainly placing Addison on a high pedestal to exhibit him as the master of Burke in philosophy;—but the absurdity is too obvious for comment.

We are also told that Burke "doted on the poetry of Shakespeare." Now it does happen, that for so very voluminous and imaginative a writer as Burke, the quotations and references to Shakespeare are far fewer than could be anticipated. We doubt whether he was an enthusiast about Shakespeare. If he were, it is singular that, with his propensity for characterizing authors, he has not left us one of his elaborate portraits of a poet on whom we are here told he "doted." "In classics his bias was for Horace, Virgil, and Lucretius." Here we have not a word of the author beyond all others of whom Burke was passionately fond—Cicero. It is impossible to read any great speech, or long essay, from Burke without at once detecting the author who most influenced his manner. Even if we had no special knowledge on this point, we should infer the fact ourselves;—but hear Sir Philip Francis on the subject of Burke's love of Cicero. In his 'Letter Misive to Lord Holland' (p. 17), Francis thus writes:—

"In my long intimacy with Edmund Burke, to me a great and venerable name, it could not escape me, nor did he wish to conceal it, that Cicero was the model, on which he laboured to form his own character, in eloquence, in policy, in ethics, and philosophy. With this view he acted on a principle of general imitation only, and, in my opinion, infinitely surpassed the original."

On the whole question (often disputed) as to the exact extent of Burke's classical attainments, we will quote the little-known letter of Charles James Fox to Mr. Anthony Robinson.—

"In answer to your Letter of the 9th instant, I have no difficulty in saying that what has been told you of Mr. Burke's ignorance of Greek, and superficial knowledge of Latin, is perfectly false. He knew of Greek as much, or more than persons usually do, who have neglected it since their leaving school, or college, which was, I believe, in a great degree his case. I have heard him quote Homer and Pindar. Latin appeared to me to be very familiar to him, and particularly the works of Cicero, Virgil, Ovid, Horace, and Tacitus. It is impossible to read Mr. Burke's Works, and not to see that he imitated the first mentioned of these authors most particularly, as well in his turn of thinking, as in the manner of expression. I believe, however, he had not any very nice critical knowledge even of Latin, and less of Greek, nor were grammatical enquiries in general much in his way."

It has often struck us that at the time when

Burke was growing into manhood Middleton's 'Life of Cicero' (published in 1741) was enjoying great vogue, and it may have fostered Burke's love for the style of the Roman orator.

In the next paragraph, amongst the characteristics of Burke, his biographer records "his extreme urbanity." Wilberforce, a good judge and competent witness, gives us a very different account of his manner. After recording how anxious he was to consult Burke on the Slave Trade, he declares that his manners in society prevented him from the intercourse which he wished for; and all those who have commented on the portion of Burke's life subsequent to 1782 have represented him as choleric and irritable. Dr. Bisset admits that "his ardent sensibility rendered his temper irritable," and pleads in apology that "his rage, though violent, was not lasting;" and even Mr. Prior only hazards a conjecture and a hope that his irritability was occasional and transient. But his spurning the friendship of Fox, after the open and generous expression of Fox's regret at their political differences, and the tears he shed in the House of Commons—the offensive refusal even to see him when Fox, nobly regardless of the abstract right or wrong of those differences, called at his house—could never have come from an urbane man. Nor is that all. In dealing with the allies of the Whig party, we know from twenty authorities that Burke had considerable arrogance of manner, and gave great offence.

Mr. Peter Burke is very little informed in the political history of the last century. We could fill columns with his blunders. In his endeavours to make out that Edmund Burke was "Junius" he quotes amongst other evidence, of about equal weight, "the celebrated description" of "Junius" by Burke, with the prophecy as to consequences if he were "a member of this house,"—which prophecy it has been known these dozen years—since the publication of the Cavendish Debates—was not applied to "Junius" at all,—but to another and then equally celebrated anonymous pamphleteer—"Candor." In his argument (if it can be called one) to show that the man in the mask and the Whig pamphleteer were the same person, Mr. Peter Burke never sees the deep stain that his labours must affix on the character of his hero. Burke and "Junius" may be equally entitled to respect; but, for reasons which this biographer does not dream of, there would be an end to all respect for either if it could be shown that they were one and the same.

In brief, the criticisms in Mr. Peter Burke's volume seemed to us a jumble of other people's opinions;—some old, some new, often misread, misquoted, or misinterpreted. A suspicion early crossed our mind, that we were familiar with a great deal of this new and original work. We were, indeed, more puzzled than became critics of our age and standing. We thought, as the Vicar thought on a like occasion, that the "Ton kosmon aire, ei dos ton etairon" might be very profound, but was not altogether new. We apologized, after the Vicar's gracious fashion, even to ourselves for such suspicions. Still, as in duty bound, we turned to Prior's 'Life of Burke,' for twenty years the principal authority on this subject. Partly from want of original materials, and from other causes to which we will not refer, Mr. Prior's performance could not be accepted as satisfactory. But it had its merits; and the second edition contained some original information, for which we felt ourselves indebted to the industry and zeal of the author. Good taste, we think, should have suggested to Mr. P. Burke a different style of comment on the labours of his predecessors than the following:—

"The reason why there exists such imperfect

knowledge of the man himself is doubtless this: there has been really no complete and readable account of the life of Burke. The more extensive memoirs of him are mere disjointed, discursive, and confusing compilations. Political and private matters are so mixed up and jumbled together in them, with such little regard to following the time or tide of events as they flow on, that the reader who attempts to master the narrative finds himself lost in a labyrinth, until utter weariness and perplexity impede, or altogether prevent, his going further."

It was soon manifest that we were on a wrong scent. All, indeed, that Mr. Prior's diligence and research had gleaned from high-ways and bye-ways—all his dates, facts, and circumstances—had been appropriated by Mr. Peter Burke without one word of acknowledgment. Still we had stumbled in Mr. Peter Burke's volume on occasional paragraphs and speculations that had a sort of inharmonious merit—a philosophic tendency above the dull level of the connecting narrative—and some criticisms decidedly above common-place. Fortunately, in the height of our bewilderment we remembered Dr. Bisset and his half-century old volumes. Bisset was one of those numberless men of ability who wrote with a free and facile pen for bread and the booksellers, and who hurried out a 'Life of Edmund Burke' in 1798, when public curiosity was excited and expectant. Mr. Prior's more elaborate work came long after; and forthwith Bisset's volumes went the way of all such temporary publications, whatever their mere artistic merit, to encumber the book-stalls. They have been clean gone out of public memory these twenty years.

What now will the reader think of Mr. Peter Burke and his generous commentary on the labours of his predecessors, when informed that his new volume is a mere piratical manufacture out of the despised, disjointed, discursive, unreadable, and confusing compilations of these old biographers? We are sorry for it—grieved even to record the fact;—but so it is. As Edmund Burke said of the Ministry of 1766, his book is so checkered and speckled, so crossly indented and whimsically dovetailed, that we have found it impossible to separate Mr. Peter Burke's contributions from other people's, and conclude our researches with a doubt, whether there is one entire page in the volume to which some other person has not a better claim than Mr. Peter Burke. In brief, this is a case of literary piracy almost beyond example;—in all our *Athenæum* experience we remember nothing like it since Mr. Wade's volume of 'Notes to Junius,' or before it but Lord William Lennox's immortal novel of 'The Tuft Hunter.'

It would be impossible to prove the extent of Mr. Burke's "conveyings" without reprinting the greater part of his work with other works in parallel columns; but that so serious a charge may not rest on mere assertion, we will trouble the reader with a few illustrations. Here are Mr. Peter Burke's criticism on the 'Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful,' published in 1853, and Dr. Bisset's, published in 1798.—

Mr. Peter Burke.

"In this famous essay the author's design is to lay down such principles as may tend to ascertain and distinguish the sublime and the beautiful in any art, and to form a sort of standard for each. In his mode of doing this, he exhibits a mind feelingly alive to each fine impulse, and able to investigate its own operations, their effects and causes. He unites Lord Junius and Aristotle. Burke is a philosophical anatomist of human sensations."

Dr. Bisset.

"The design of this work, then, is to lay down such principles as may tend to ascertain and distinguish the sublime and the beautiful in any art, and to form a sort of standard for each." (p. 51.)

"It will be generally allowed by readers conversant in such subjects, that the author displays a mind, both feelingly alive to each fine impulse, and able to investigate its own operations, their effects and causes. It unites Lord Junius and Aristotle. Burke is a philosophical anatomist of the human mind." (p. 51-2.)

"Whoever turns his attention to subjects of taste,

Whoever turns his attention to subjects of taste must see that his enumeration of the qualities which constitute sublimity and beauty is exact. Of the sublime he says, 'Whatever is fitted in any sort to excite the ideas of pain and danger, that is to say, whatever is in any sort terrible, or conversant about terrible objects, or operates in a manner analogous to terror, is a source of the sublime.' (p. 53.)

"When he comes to speak of beauty, he propounds a theory, of which the following is the substance. Beauty is that quality, or those qualities, of bodies by which they cause love, or some passion similar to it." (p. 23.)

The parallel holds and continues, but we have quoted enough. The curious have sufficient directions to follow out the inquiry, if they desire it. Mr. Peter Burke objected at starting that the old biographers were 'discursive;' here, as will be seen, he has the merit of having compressed what he evidently considers the relevant matter of three pages—from 51 to 53—into one single sentence! We now turn the leaf,—but must turn several leaves of the Doctor's "confusing compilation."

Mr. Peter Burke.

"The appearance of the Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful proved a grand epoch in Burke's life. From it date his eminence as a writer and his position as a public man. He had achieved the manifestation of his intellectual powers; and great people sought to know him. Among them Sir Joshua Reynolds and Dr. Johnson." (24.)

"The potent Doctor from the commencement discovered Burke that extraordinary genius and knowledge which the world afterwards saw. He it was who declared that Burke was the greatest man living; and that if one were to be driven to seek shelter from a shower of rain under the same gateway with him, one must in a few minutes perceive his superiority over common men. This observation showed not only Johnson's exalted idea of Burke, but also his own discernment. He perceived in Burke both a surprising facility of communicating and applying his intellectual stores, and a wonderful versatility in adapting his explanations and discourses to the subject, and to the capacity of his hearers. 'If,' said Johnson, 'Burke were to go into a stable, and talk for a short time with the ostlers, they would venerate him as the wisest man they had ever seen.' Indeed, in every company, of whatever rank or capacity, Burke poured out the fulness of his mind in no stream of pedantry, but in a clear glittering effusion of knowledge."

"Though mentioned here in anticipation, Johnson's acquaintance with Burke began somewhat later than just after the publication of the Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful. At the house of David Garrick, on Christmas-day 1758, Dr. Johnson first dined in company with Mr. Burke. It was even then observed that the Doctor would, from his new associates, bear contradiction, which he would tolerate from no other person. The principal subject of conversation was Bengali, concerning which, though then just beginning to be particularly known by our countrymen, Burke displayed most accurate and extensive information." (24-5.)

must see that Burke's enumeration of the qualities which constitute sublimity and beauty is exact." (p. 53.)

"Many readers, who will admit the justness of Burke's account of qualities, may esteem some of his hypotheses incomplete. 'Whatever (says he) is fitted in any sort to excite the ideas of pain and danger, that is to say, whatever is in any sort terrible, or conversant about terrible objects, or operates in a manner analogous to terror, is a source of the sublime.' (p. 53.)

"When he comes to speak of beauty, he propounds a theory, of which the following is the substance. Beauty is that quality, or those qualities, of bodies by which they cause love, or some passion similar to it." (p. 24.)

Dr. Bisset.

"The publication of the Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful is a GRAND epoch in the literary history of Burke, as from it we may date the commencement of his eminence as a writer." (p. 39.)

"In consequence of the manifestation of his intellectual powers, men of distinguished talents courted his acquaintance." (p. 39.)

"Johnson, from the commencement of their acquaintance, discovered in Burke that extraordinary genius and knowledge which the world afterwards saw. He declared he was the greatest man living, and that if you were to be driven to seek shelter from a shower of rain under the same gateway with him, you must in a few minutes perceive his superiority over common men. This observation showed not only Johnson's exalted idea of Burke's treasures, but also of his powers of communication. He saw there was in him not only a surprising general facility of communicating and applying his intellectual stores, but a wonderful versatility in adapting his explanations and discourses to the subject, and to the capacity of the hearers. 'If,' said he, 'Burke were to go into a stable, and talk for a short time with the ostlers, they would venerate him as the wisest man they had ever seen.' Indeed, in every company, of whatever rank or capacity, he poured out his mind; but it was not the display of pedantry, it was the effusion of fulness."

"Mr. Murphy informed me, that Christmas Day, 1758, he dined in company with Dr. Johnson and Mr. Burke. He then, for the first time, observed that Dr. Johnson would from Edmund bear contradiction, which he would tolerate from no other person. The principal subject of conversation was Bengali, concerning which, though then just beginning to be particularly known by our countrymen, Burke displayed most accurate and extensive information." (24-5.)

Mr. Peter Burke does not always read correctly—probably misled by others. Thus, he had just told us that on the publication of the 'Inquiry,' in 1756, Dr. Johnson sought to become acquainted with the author, and courted his intimacy; and then, in the very next page, he says that it was more than two years after—Christmas-day, 1758—that Johnson and Burke first met. In the "confusing compilation" of old Bisset there is no such contradiction: what Murphy said is proof that Johnson, Burke and Murphy had met before; but that it was at the dinner at Garrick's—Christmas-day, 1758—that "he [Murphy] then, for the first time," observed the deference which Johnson paid to Burke.

We will venture once again to dip into Mr. Peter Burke's volume. Our next extracts shall be from the account of the Literary Club.—

Mr. Peter Burke.

"Soon after the institution of the club, the great actor David Garrick, Dr. Johnson's former pupil, who had been travelling, returned to England; and being well acquainted with most of the members, gave intimation that he would be one of their number, supposing that the least hint of such a desire would be eagerly embraced. Johnson, though the friend of Garrick, undervalued his profession, and was offended at an offer where he ought to have made a request. 'He will be one of us! How does he know we will let him?' Burke, who regarded Garrick with greater affection, and thought much more highly of theatrical talents, wished he might be introduced; but Johnson exclaimed, 'He will disturb us with his buffoonery.' Neither Burke nor others, who were disposed to let him in, dared insist on his immediate admission; but he was afterwards received." (pp. 46-7).

—Our readers will excuse us if we decline to pursue further this profitless labour. Enough has been quoted to justify our declared opinion; and we are anxious to take our leave of Mr. Peter Burke;—and of his volume,—except so far as, by its deficiencies, it may help us to speculations or conclusions.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Savile House: an Historical Romance of the Time of George the First. By Addlestone Hill. 2 vols.—This 'Savile House' appears to the best of our apprehensions as dull as many historical romances—the excitement which the violently melodramatic nature of its incidents might have raised being considerably neutralized by the "forcible feeble" manner of Mr. Addlestone Hill's narration. But that other authorities think differently, a printed slip insinuated betwixt the leaves of the copy sent to us for review,—condescendingly apprises us;—and since our readers may, perhaps, like to benefit by Messrs. Routledge & Co.'s laudatory description of their own wares, we will transcribe the paragraph in question.—

"The new romance of 'Savile House' embodies the eventful period of the early part of the reign of George the First, with a domestic story of intense interest, in which the happiness of one of the old families of England—the Gerards—is disturbed by the machinations of a most accomplished apostate yeoman Hinchmough. Pope, the profligate Duke of Wharton, Lords Pembroke and Scarsdale, as well as George's mistress, Madame Kilmansegg, are some of the actors. The author has been exceedingly happy in the delineation of Edith Fleetwood and Madeline."

The Industrial Resources, &c. of the Southern and Western States. By J. D. B. De Bow. 3 vols.—These volumes are arranged in the form of a dictionary, and include a great number of articles connected with the industry and condition of the south and west regions of the United States. The articles are of very unequal merit; and as a whole the work cannot be said to be one of authority. It contains, no doubt, a considerable number of

facts and observations more or less useful, and of the accuracy of which there can be no question; but the collection is very much of the character of a commonplace book,—and is very extensively made up of extracts cut from casual publications of the day, and introduced without adaptation or inquiry. The views and arguments are uniformly those of the south,—and slavery is, of course, described as one of those "institutions" which the south must, and will, defend.

The Polyglot of Oriental Poetry. Edited by Dr. Jolowicz.—Leipzig—contains translations by various eminent German hands, of specimens from every part of the East, and of every period, ancient and more recent, cultivated and rude. The chief sections are filled by Chinese, Indian, Hebrew, Arab and Persian poets;—the others, after a few translations from Syrian and Turkish, belong to races that have popular lays, but no literature. A number of distinguished pens have contributed to this large collection: among these may be named those of Rückert, Schlegel, Von Hammer, Cramer, Ewald, Schack, and Bodenstedt. There is a complete Index of the pieces; but the translators' names will not be found in it, which is a defect. The editor has enriched the work with Prolegomena and explanatory notes; so that it gives an ample and intelligible prospect over a vast field of poetry;—most of which, however, it must be said, owing to the different type of existence which it bears, lies utterly remote from European sympathies.

The Cholera: how to rob it of its Terror. By J. B. Brown, M.A.—A tract, not medical, written with sense and feeling,—and the burden of which is, "put your house" and your cities and yourselves "in order,"—but, above all, help the poor to help themselves.

Books for the Blind.—The Committee of the Bristol Asylum have resolved to publish a series of works of an instructive and interesting character for the use of the blind;—and have lately issued *A Memoir of James Watt*, printed from the edition published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Messrs. Chapman & Hall are the London agents for the sale of the work.

Chalmersiana; or, Colloquia with Dr. Chalmers. By Joseph John Gurney.—When we noticed (*ante*, p. 914) Mr. Thistlethwaite's Life of the venerable Bishop Bathurst of Norwich, surprise, it may be recollected, was expressed at the admission of these 'Chalmersiana' into the appendix. They form a substantive little volume, when published, as now, separately. But there is not a line in preface or title-page to tell the purchaser of pious reading that they have already appeared in print; and this is an omission which should not have been made.

Penal Discipline. By Captain Maconochie.—*The Prison and the School.* By E. E. Antrobus.—Two works, proceeding from points of view quite dissimilar, on a subject of pressing social interest. We have ourselves argued the questions here raised too often to make it needful to dwell on them further than serves to announce their publication.

Commercial Reform in England.—[*Histoire de la Réforme Commerciale en Angleterre, avec des Annexes étendues sur la Législation de Douane et de Navigation dans le même Pays.*] Par Henri Richelot. Tome premier.—M. Richelot is already favourably known by his translation of the principal work of Frederick List, the philosophical Protectionist, whose speculations attracted considerable attention a few years ago. He is known also as the author of an useful essay on the German Customs Union (*Association Douanière Allemande*). In the work of which we have now before us the first volume, M. Richelot has undertaken to trace the history of those great commercial reforms which during the last thirty years have been in progress in this country,—and to the beneficial operation of which, more especially during the last seven years, it is admitted on all hands that we are much indebted. M. Richelot has many qualifications for his task. His familiarity with English institutions and parties is remarkable; and although his style of treatment has perhaps few of the charms of popular narrative, still it retains and repays attention. We confine ourselves at present to noticing the

appearance of the first instalment of M. Richelot's work, and we shall endeavour to resume the consideration of the large questions which it suggests.

Habit, Physiologically considered: a Lecture. By J. A. Symonds, M.D.—We are relieved from the duty of noticing this work in detail by the circumstance of its having already appeared in the pages of a contemporary. It is a well-reasoned and able paper; but we do not suppose that its argument will pass muster with all classes of naturalists. On several points it is open to criticism.

Observations on some Recent University Buildings; together with Remarks on the Management of the Public Library and Pitt Press. By Francis Bashforth.—We notice at once this trenchant pamphlet on certain abuses at Cambridge,—reserving to ourselves a right of returning to some of the questions raised and the points debated in one form or another at our leisure. Enough, at present, if we announce the appearance of a work dealing in a searching spirit with the doings of Syndics, architects, printers, heads of houses, and other misbehaving functionaries,—as this writer renders the duties of each severally.—Many of Mr. Bashforth's views we do not share; but his publication will help to stir up discussion on some unsettled points of literary and educational politics.

The Intellectual and Moral Development of the Present Age. By Samuel Warren, F.R.S.—When Mr. Warren visited Hull for the first time as Recorder, he was requested to read a paper before the Literary and Philosophical Society of that town; and shortly after having signified his assent, he received a unanimous resolution from the council expressing a wish that he would prepare it for publication after its delivery. We will not go so far as to say that had the council waited till they had heard the address, it would never have appeared in its present form; but we should certainly have been surprised at their desire to see it in print,—for we can discover nothing to justify their hope of "its intended usefulness." Of what real utility a string of commonplace *de omnibus rebus*, 'expressed in rhetorical language, can be to anybody, we are unable to perceive. Like the author, we "venture to express a fear whether the number of writers in the present day may not bear too great a proportion to readers; and whether, again, many of those writers do not become such without adequate reflection and preparation." The principal topics touched on are,—the English language, the various branches of our literature, some of the sciences, and moral philosophy. All these, and many more, are comprised within less than a hundred and thirty small pages. It will not, therefore, surprise our readers to learn, that the remarks on each are of the most superficial character, and quite unworthy of any permanent record. In addition to this, they are strung together by the slenderest thread, and intermingled with declamatory effusions upon topics having a very remote bearing on the principal subject. Every now and then the author turns aside to relate some well-known anecdote, repeat some old joke, make some trite reflection, introduce some egotistical reference to himself, or address some oratorical appeal to his audience. Mr. Warren has actually discovered that "the General is made up of the Particular—the Whole, of its parts." Many other novelties equally striking are scattered throughout this curious medley; which exhibits the characteristics of the sermon, the essay, and the platform harangue, all mingled together in most admired confusion.

Elementary Treatise on Metallic Currency. By Richard H. Walsh.—Mr. Walsh is Professor of Political Economy in the University of Dublin; and it is a condition on which that professorship is held that one of the lectures delivered each year shall be published. In obedience to this law the present volume has been printed. As an elementary treatise Mr. Walsh's book may be useful. It is written in a style somewhat popular, and traces, not without success, the outlines of the question. But we cannot say that the volume will do anything towards advancing the intricate inquiry to which it is directed. It is probable, that when less limited by special conditions, Mr. Walsh may

be able to deal in a bolder manner with future topics.

Landmarks of History. Middle Ages. From the Reign of Charlemagne to that of Charles V.—A compilation of considerable care in the collection of facts, and competent skill in their arrangement, but very inaccurate in style—a great fault in such a work,—and animated by the illiberal and sectarian spirit of our High Church party.

From a member of the same party, the Rev. Henry Caswall, has proceeded a little volume entitled *Scotland and the Scottish Church*, by which the author means, not the Presbyterian Established Scottish Church,—which he terms "the popular religion,"—but the Scottish Episcopal Church. His work contains many things which are exceedingly inaccurate, and some which are even childish; but the theme is fortunately one which removes the volume out of our jurisdiction.

A paragraph of little more than announcement of publication must suffice for the following works, their themes being such as lie beyond the province in which we labour as literary reporters:—namely, a collection of passages for Sunday Reading, selected by Dr. Kitto,—a *Dissertation on the Origin and Connexion of the Gospels*, by James Smith,—*Armageddon; or, the Battle-Field on which Anti-Christ and his Armies are to be overthrown*,—a *Note to a 'Letter from a Wiseacre'*,—a selection of *Thirty Sermons on the Prophecies of Jonah, Amos, and the First Five Chapters of Hosea*, by W. Drake,—*The Seven Seals broke open; or, the Bible of the Reformation*, by John Finch,—*A General History of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ*, by Thomas Stephen,—*The Philosophy of Atheism examined and compared with Christianity*, being a course of popular lectures by Dr. Godwin,—*Saint Paul: Five Discourses*, by the Rev. A. Monod, translated by the Rev. W. G. Barratt,—*The Nature of Divine Truth and the Fact of its Self-Evidence*, by the Rev. G. C. Hutton,—No. I. of *Sabbath Evening Scripture Readings*,—*A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of York*, by Thomas, Archbishop of York,—and *A Proposal to establish a Missionary College on the North-west Coast of British America*, by the Rev. C. G. Nicolay,—*Sabbath Evening Readings on St. Matthew*, by Dr. Cumming,—*The Voice of the Bible to the Age: a Memorial of the British and Foreign Bible Society*, by the Rev. A. H. New,—*The Christianity of Civilization*, a Lecture by Mr. Abraham,—*Alteration of Oaths, considered in a Letter to the Earl of Derby*, with an Appendix by Mr. Alderman Salomans,—a polemical work, called *The Genius and Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States*, written for American readers by the Rev. Calvin Colton, and adapted to English tastes by the Rev. Pierce Conolly,—*some time Chaplain to the Earl of Shrewsbury at Alton Towers*,—*The Coming Struggle*, by Pierce Conolly,—*The Coming Rest*, by the Author of 'The Coming Struggle,'—*The Book of Sports and Archbishop Laud; or, the Anti-Sabbath Movement of that Day*, by the Rev. Charles Herbert,—*The Church and the Ministry*, containing three theological determinations by Bishop Pearson, and a vindication of the Twenty-third Article, by the Rev. W. Thornton, translated and edited by the Rev. W. B. Flower,—*Christ our Life*, by the Rev. William Wilan,—*Six Preacher Sermons*, a series of discourses, including as subjects 'National Education,' 'The Church of England View of Lent Duties,' and the 'Life and Ministry of St. Paul,' by the Rev. Charles Forster,—*Charity and the Clergy*, a review of a controversy now agitating the American church and known beyond the Atlantic as 'The New Theories Controversy,'—The Ven. J. W. Forster's work, *The Apocalypse its own Interpreter by the Application of a Sound and Ancient Rule for the Interpreting of Holy Scripture, with some other cognate Matter*,—*The Householder's Manual of Family Prayer*, by William Thornton,—*The Finger of God*, by the Rev. John Cumming,—a fourth volume of *The Irish Annual Miscellany*, by the Rev. Dr. Murray,—a brochure by "A Lady," entitled, *The Protestant's Armour and Believer's Antidote against unscriptural Teaching*,—*A Plea for the Enforcement of a Knowledge of the Old Testament Scriptures in their Original Tongue upon Candidates for Holy*

Orders, by W. Drake,—Mr. Edward Maddeley's tract on Dr. Cumming's *Genesis and Geology Examined,—The Destinies of the Jews, Theologically Considered,—Poetical Scripture History*, by the Rev. H. S. M. Hubert, M.A.,—and *Scriptural History Simplified*, revised by J. Kitto, D.D.—Of works falling within the same class as the foregoing, we have at hand reprints or new editions of *The Night Cometh*, by the Rev. John Adey,—*The Age and Christianity*, by Dr. Vaughan,—*Bishop Ken's Approach to the Holy Altar*,—Mr. A. L. Waring's *Hymns and Meditations*,—"Elizabeth's" strange enigma, called *The Book of Life for Messiah's Kingdom*, in a Commentary on the Seventh Chapter of Daniel.

CLASSICAL AND EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

Æschyli Eumenides. The Greek Text, with English Notes, Critical and Explanatory; an English Verse Translation; with an Introduction, containing an Analysis of the Dissertations of C. O. Müller. By B. Drake, M.A.—The metrical version with which this volume commences is on the whole well executed, representing the original with considerable fidelity, and displaying no mean power of versification. It will not surprise the classical reader to learn that the choruses are less literally translated than the rest of the play. They are proverbially difficult, even to put into good English prose; and Mr. Drake has fettered himself with rhyme in his rendering of them, though he has used blank verse for the easier portions of the text. The consequence is, that the sense of the original is often altogether lost, the general drift being alone preserved. In the introduction much useful information is conveyed, and some of the opinions advanced by Müller are ably discussed. The text is based upon that of Wellauer, a list of the deviations from which is prefixed. In preparing it, as well as the notes—which are very much to the purpose—the editor has made good use of the labours of Hermann, Blomfield, Linwood and Paley.

Syntax of the Greek Language, especially of the Attic Dialect, for the use of Schools. By Dr. J. N. Madvig. Translated from the German by the Rev. H. Browne, M.A., and edited by the late Rev. T. K. Arnold, M.A. *Together with an Appendix on the Greek Particles*, by the Translator.—With all our antipathy to the needless multiplicity of grammatical works, we cannot regret the publication of this separate treatise on a subject properly falling under a more general head, and usually included in Greek grammars. If we feel any regret at all, it is, that the author who has treated a part of Greek grammar with so much ability has not undertaken the whole, as he has in the Latin. Notwithstanding the immense improvements introduced by Kühner and Krüger, much remained to be done in the way of simplification, which Dr. Madvig has very successfully accomplished. While his syntax is profound enough to satisfy the wants of advanced scholars, it is so perspicuous and well arranged as to be adapted for use in schools. The niceties of the language, so difficult to master and yet so indispensable to a thorough knowledge of it, are set forth with much clearness, and illustrated by a great abundance of well-chosen examples from classical writers. Subjects which in other works leave an unsatisfactory impression upon the mind are here completely cleared up. The translator has supplied a useful Appendix on the particles and two good indexes. Students of Greek prose composition cannot have a better guide.

C. Sallusti Crispi de Bello Jugurthino Liber—[Sallust's History of the Jugurthine War]. Explained by Rudolph Jacobs. Translated from the German by the Rev. H. Browne, M.A.—*The Medea of Euripides, with English Notes; from the German of Witzchel.* Edited by the late Rev. T. K. Arnold, M.A.—*The Third Greek Book: a Selection from Xenophon's Cyropaedia; with Explanatory Notes, Syntax and a Glossarial Index.* By the late Rev. T. K. Arnold, M.A.—*The Fourth Greek Book. Xenophon's Anabasis: the last Four Books; containing the History of the Retreat of the*

Ten Thousand Greeks; with explanatory Notes, and Grammatical References. By the late Rev. T. K. Arnold, M.A.—Four more volumes of the series entitled "Arnold's School Classics." We need not dwell at any length upon them, the contents of each being sufficiently indicated by the titles, and the general character of the series well known. We are glad to observe that the part the lamented editor took in the preparation of those to which his name is attached is distinctly stated in most cases. The texts and notes are derived from German editions of high repute.

D. Junii Juvenalis Satiræ XIII.—Thirteen Satires of Juvenal. The Latin Text of Otto Jahn. Edited with English Notes. By J. E. B. Mayor, M.A. Intended for use in schools; and well fitted for its purpose, but also worthy of a place in the library of more advanced students. Many an edition of much higher pretensions has possessed by far fewer real merits. The editor, besides selecting a more correct text than has yet appeared in this country, has taken immense pains to supply the student with a valuable apparatus of accessory matter, in the shape of notes. His object in preparing them has been, not so much to communicate his own unsupported opinions, as to furnish facts, quotations, and references which may at once assist the reader in comprehending the author, and stimulate him to independent research. He openly declares he has no help to offer those who do not choose to take the trouble of helping themselves. Considering the class of students likely to read the work, we think this an excellent principle, and should be glad to see it exemplified in other cases to which it is equally applicable. Mr. Mayor has paid particular attention to the different meanings attached to the same words by Juvenal and Cicero; and the explanation of allusions to history and antiquities, materials for which he has derived from sources little known, though very valuable. In treating of difficult passages, he prefers expounding the sense by a sort of paraphrase to giving a close translation:—no doubt as much for the purpose of avoiding any encouragement to idleness as of conveying the thought more fully. The life of Juvenal, which precedes the text, is, like the notes, rich in useful facts and good authorities, though much shorter than the meagre, common-place compilations often palmed upon classical students under the title of biographical sketches. We are pleased to observe Mr. Mayor's sympathy with the general desire for improvement in the classical course of study at our ancient Universities. His proposal to devote less attention to versification and more to the study of writers on history and philosophy will, we trust, meet with the attention it deserves. In conclusion, we cannot refrain from expressing our sincere gratification at meeting with so excellent a school edition of a classical author, honestly prepared by an English editor, instead of being a mere reprint, with a few trifling alterations, from the German. We trust a scholar of such promise will be long before he abandons the honourable and useful course he has here commenced.

Εὐριπίδου Ἴων. Recensuit Carolus Badham, S. T. P.—A carefully prepared edition of the 'Ion' of Euripides on nearly the same plan as those of the 'Iphigenia' and the 'Helen' by this editor,—except that he has in this instance more frequently named the authors of proposed emendations, and introduced a greater number of comments by other annotators. Dr. Badham has not only had recourse to the best authorities for the construction of his text,—but he has also paid particular attention to the punctuation, a point second in importance only to correctness of reading. The notes—which are written in Latin, and on the page opposite the text, instead of at the foot of the same page—are more critical than grammatical or explanatory.

The Bacchæ of Euripides. Explained by F. G. Schöne. Translated from the German by the Rev. H. Browne, M.A.—In this compact edition the classical student will find all the information and assistance which he wants. The introduction contains a full account of the construction of the play,—with critical remarks on its general design and principal characters. The text is well got up, and

the notes are useful :—as is also the explanation of the metres given at the end.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[illegible]

ARCTIC DISCOVERY.

WILL you allow me space to corroborate Mr. Petermann's observations in your number of October 22nd. I was surgeon of the *True Love*, of Hull, in 1837, and would refer the Rev. Dr. Scoresby to the journal of that vessel in evidence of the high latitudes which others have reached; the enterprising owners of the vessel (the Messrs. Ward, of Hull,) will no doubt feel pleasure in permitting him to inspect it. We were that season in 82½° north latitude, and from 12° to 15° east longitude, with an open sea to the north-east free from ice. It is probable that the Captain Martin referred to by Mr. Petermann was the commander of the *Eclipse*, of Peterhead, as I find that vessel in company with us in high latitudes. It is also probable that others were quite as far north as

ourselves; I find in my private memoranda that in lat. 79°30, sixteen vessels were in company. Leaving untouched the question as to whether the Pole itself is land, ice, or water, and the practicability or impracticability of reaching it by land, I would state my conviction to be that the east coast of Greenland extends considerably beyond the 80th parallel of latitude. The strong current of the Northern Ocean sets the ice towards the coast of Greenland in a pack about 300 miles wide; when the current reaches the shallower bed of the ocean near the coast, it turns south and keeps an open channel about 50 miles wide between the coast and the pack of ice. In sailing north, we found the edge of this pack gradually tending N.N.E. to 82½°—how much further I cannot say.

I am satisfied that the probability of reaching the Pole by water is much greater than by land. For we had in 82½° an open sea to the N.E. quite free from ice, no apparent obstacle presented itself to our progress; we might have reached the Pole with the same ease and safety that we reached the latitude we then were in. I should remark, that the season of 1837 was remarkably fine; my journal under date of June 21st states, "that there has been continuous fine weather since April 10th; the oldest captain never knew anything like it."

I give below a few dates, and corresponding latitude and temperature.—

April 25	.....	78° 30	.....	13° Fahr.
— 29	.....	79 °30	.....	10
May 7	.....	79 °40	.....	9½
— 29	.....	78 °23	.....	26

An observation is appended to the temperature under the last date as follows: "A very warm day." I have felt the cold more at Edinburgh in an ordinary winter than I did in these latitudes. I beg further to say, that a screw steamer properly constructed, well manned, and efficiently commanded, would prove the practicability of the attempt in a voyage of three months, and might, in addition to its main object, discover new fishing grounds to the east of Spitzbergen for our whalers. The months should be April, May and June. In July the navigation of the Arctic Ocean becomes dangerous from the dense fogs which prevail.

I am, &c. HENRY WHITWORTH, M.D.
St. Agnes, Cornwall, Nov. 25.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

CONTINUING our last week's notes on the prospects of the literary season, we observe that the Messrs. Parker are preparing for the press a new edition of the 'English Poets,' with notes biographical and critical by Mr. Robert Bell,—a volume of 'Poems,' by Frederick Tennyson,—the 'Poetical Remains of W. M. Praed,'—a new work, 'Don John of Austria,' by Mr. William Stirling,—Vols. II. and III. of Sir Francis Palgrave's 'History of Normandy and of England,'—yet another 'Inquiry into the Credibility of the Early Roman History,' by Mr. G. C. Lewis,—and the concluding volume of the series 'On the State of Man subsequent to the Promulgation of Christianity.'—Mr. Henry Bohn is about to add to his useful Libraries a new series, under the title of 'British Classics,' uniform in size and price with the "Standard Library." The new Library will begin with an annotated edition of Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall.' Agitations at Belgrade and the Bosnian frontier lend an interest to the announcement that Mrs. Kerr's translation of Ranke's 'History of Servia' will form the next issue of the "Standard Library."—Messrs. Hurst & Blackett, successors to Mr. Colburn, have in the press the following new works:—'The Memoirs and Correspondence of Major-General Sir W. Nott, G.C.B., Envoy at the Court of Lucknow,' in two volumes,—'A Sketcher's Tour round the World,' by Robert Elwes, in one volume, with twenty-one coloured illustrations, from original designs by the author,—'The Song of Roland, as chanted before the Battle of Hastings by the Minstrel Taillefer,' translated by the Author of 'Emilia Wyndham,'—and a second series of Col. Landmann's 'Adventures and Recollections.'—The Messrs. Nisbet announce the early appearance of a 'History of the Protestant Church of Hungary,'—the 'Land of the Vatican and the Forum,'—and a new work, 'The

Christmas Stocking,' by the Author of 'Queechy,'—Messrs. Hall, Virtue & Co., 'The Pilgrim Fathers of New England,'—and 'Evenings in my Tent,' by the Rev. N. Davis. To these announcements we may add a few odds and ends which defy classification. An interesting work is in course of publication at Constantinople, being a 'History of the Ottoman Empire,' on Von Hammer's plan, by Hairoula Effendi, son of Abdshakh Mola, ex-Hakim Bachi. Of this work three volumes have already appeared.—A first volume of 'The Writings of Thomas Jefferson,' the whole of which are to be published by order of Congress, has appeared in the United States.—A series of reprints is announced with the title of 'The Church Historians of England, from Bede to Fox, including twenty-seven original authors, the whole to be edited, "selected, translated, and illustrated" by the Rev. J. Stevenson. Some new serials of inviting character are also about to appear:—"The Museum of Science and Art," a popular miscellany on the physical sciences applied to life, edited by Dr. Lardner, and published by Messrs. Walton & Maberly,—Messrs. Orr's 'Circle of the Sciences,' a serial of a somewhat similar kind,—and 'The Silver Penny,' a work addressed to the artisan and the cottager, and devoted in a great degree to the cultivation of household literature and household knowledge.

A Correspondent, who gives his name, writes to complain of a practice which is only too common in reprinting foreign books in this country—leaving out of the title-page the original author's name. In the case referred to, the wrong was aggravated by a change of title and the absence of any intimation on the title-page that the work was other than a new English book. We are informed that Matilda Raven published a new novel, in 1847 at Düsseldorf, with the title 'A Family of the First Society'; and that in 1850 this work appeared in Mr. Bentley's announcements as 'The Two Brothers.' The work being well received [*Athena*, No. 1191] it gradually wins its way to the fireside of Frau (or Fräulein) Raven, who therein finds her own book returned to her in an English dress, without a word of acknowledgment. The translator hereupon lays the blame elsewhere:—"by a mistake of the publisher the title-page did not state the fact that the work was a translation." He promises better behaviour in future. The German lady having another work in the press, she accepts the apology and the promise,—and in due time English novel readers may hope to form an acquaintance with 'Welt und Wahrheit,' as these are severally depicted by the Rhenane authoress.

A memorial has been presented by the Council of the Society of Antiquaries to the Trustees of the British Museum, urging the purchase of the Faussett Collection of Anglo-Saxon and British Antiquities, formed by Mr. Faussett during a long series of years, in which he examined not fewer than eight hundred different graves. The collection is of great value—though not so large as that of Lord Londesborough, nor so complete as that of Mr. Neville, perhaps,—to British antiquarians, as containing many of the original objects represented in Douglas's 'Nenia Britannica,' and, as such, worthy to be purchased by the Trustees as a nucleus of a British Archaeological Museum,—for which, in fact, a room has been appropriated in the British Museum. The collection is accompanied by several volumes of the journals of Mr. Faussett, illustrated by drawings of the different objects:—it is this circumstance, establishing the authenticity and preserving the story of each particular specimen, which renders the Faussett Museum so much more interesting than other and more extensive collections. A heap of spear-points, coins, fibulae, old vases, bricks, tiles, pots and pans,—though valuable to a certain extent, being available as furnishing for a curiosity shop—is of slight use to the historian; and it unfortunately happens that nearly all the best collections in this country are little better than heaps. They have been brought no one knows whence—by whom found—or under what circumstances. Therefore, are they scarcely more than interesting antiquarian lumber. The Faussett collection has a history; each specimen was duly registered at the time of

its acquisition; its story, therefore, goes along with it. If the Trustees of the British Museum reject the recommendation of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, it is understood that a purchaser is in the field, with an offer larger than that demanded of the nation—700*l.*—who will remove the collection from England very speedily.

A very earnest endeavour is now being made towards the establishment of a Mining School in Cornwall. A county meeting has been held—largely attended by all connected with the great mining interests of the Western division of England,—when a numerous and influential Committee was appointed to organize a scheme of education. It is proposed to establish this mining school at Truro,—since Museum, Lecture Theatre, and Laboratory already exist there in connexion with the Royal Institution of Cornwall. It may not be forgotten that Sir Charles Lemon offered the county some years since 10,000*l.*, or 20,000*l.* if it should be required, to found a school on the most liberal basis. The times were then not ripe, and the plan was rejected. The proposition, as it at present stands, is, to found a school in which all the sciences bearing on mining industry shall be taught to such young men as are likely to become the conductors of mines, the constructors of mining machinery, or who may have the management of metallurgical operations. The arrangements rest, at present, in the hands of the secretaries of the three county Societies, and their plans are shortly to be submitted for approval to the General Committee. Hopes are entertained that the school may be opened at the commencement of the year.

Another instance of the way in which certain matters are managed in America comes to us in the shape of a report that Mr. Hiram Powers, the sculptor, has received the lucrative appointment of commercial agent of the United States at Florence. The men of Washington have caught the knack of turning genius to account:—they got a noble biography out of their Spanish minister plenipotentiary, Washington Irving,—Mr. Stiles has repaid them for his Vienna appointment by a solid book on the state of Germany,—Mr. Edmund Flagg, their consul in Venice, has written a work on the "City of the Sea," of which American critics speak in glowing terms. Bancroft was sent to England to protect the interests of his countrymen, and complete his studies of his country's history at the river-head,—and Mr. Hawthorne is now in Liverpool, observing customs on a scale somewhat larger than those so wonderfully daguerreotypied by him at Salem, "the place of rest."

While on this subject of American rewards of literary services—rewards the more honourable in not being eleemosynary—we should chronicle the death of Jacob B. Moore, for many years librarian to the New York Historical Society. After long service in this responsible office, Mr. Moore received a State appointment in San Francisco,—his health failed, and he returned to his native place—to die.

The Council of the Royal Society have received a report from Lloyd's to the effect, that the bottle transmitted to this country from the shores of the Sea of Kara, is similar to those used by the Norwegians as floats for their fishing-nets. The bottle was sent to the Committee for managing the affairs at Lloyd's, and was exhibited in the vestibule of that establishment, where it was seen by some Norwegian gentlemen, who gave the above evidence. They add, that bottles of this description have been employed as floats for the past five years, previously to which the floats were generally of cork. It is, however, remarkable that the bottle which was sent to the Admiralty is singularly ill adapted for such a purpose, being made of such thick glass as to possess but little buoyancy; and thus the Council of the Royal Society have very properly requested that the agents for Lloyd's on the coast of Norway may be directed to obtain specimens of the bottles stated to be employed by the Norwegian fishermen, to compare with the bottle received from the Admiralty.

A Correspondent writes to inform us, in reference to a suggestion thrown out a few weeks ago in these columns, that a project for founding such

a Museum of Antiquities as we then expressed a desire to see established for England, "is now before several noblemen and gentlemen." A prospectus—giving forms, ideas, estimates and other matters, speculative and preliminary—has been sent to us, under the heading 'Proposals for the Formation of an Association for Promoting the Establishment in London of a Museum of British History.' It is a rather large scheme, as here laid down, and one likely to command much comment and criticism.

The Department of Science and Art, in connexion with the Board of Trade, maintains its character for activity. A Circular is now before us, addressed to the Masters of all Schools having relations with Marlborough House. With a wise precaution, it is assumed that so long as parents shall continue to regard drawing as a mere accomplishment they will be unwilling to allow their children to devote much time to its acquisition—say, an hour a week or forty clear hours a year. Obviously, this is not enough:—a boy would not acquire the mere elementary and mechanical power of writing in such a time. But it is the fact, now existing,—the difficulty with which Marlborough House has to deal. Marlborough House is, therefore, put to its mettle. With a margin of forty hours a year to act on, it is clear that no time may be lost in trifling, in inefficient teaching, in false systems—except at the risk of absolute failure. The question thereupon arises—what can be done in forty hours towards converting a hedger's or a weaver's son into an artist? This is the gist of the Circular:—on this point Marlborough House solicits information from any and every quarter.

Noting the signs of activity in our own Department of Industrial Instruction, it will be interesting to some of our readers to hear what is being done in the way of industrial education in France. On the 20th ult. the "Public and Gratuitous Course of Science applied to the Arts" commenced at the *Conservatoire Impérial des Arts et Métiers*. The highest talent of the country has been enlisted in this course; as will be shown by the following list of the subjects treated of, and of the names of the Professors to whom they are committed.—Geometry applied to the Arts, by M. le Baron Charles Dupin;—Mechanics applied to the Arts, by M. Morin;—Physics applied to the Arts, by M. E. Becquerel (including the general principles of the development of Electricity, and the different applications of this agent to the Arts and Industry—as Light, Electrotype, Electro-gilding, Telegraphs,—the fundamental properties of Light, of the construction of the principal Optical Instruments, and of Photography);—Chemistry applied to Industry, by M. Payen;—Chemistry applied to the Arts, by M. Peligot;—Agriculture, by M. Moll;—Agricultural Chemistry, by M. Bonsingault;—Industrial Economy, by M. Blanqui;—Industrial Legislation, by M. Wolowski;—Textile Fabrics, Weaving, &c., by M. Alcan;—Dyeing and Calico Printing, &c., by M. Persoz;—Zoology applied to Agriculture and Industry, by M. Persoz. Every man in this list has acquired for himself a European fame. Their several works in the departments which they have undertaken are authorities to all,—and these experienced and well-tried men of science are engaged at the cost of the nation to give this high-class instruction to the inhabitants of Paris during the session of 1853-4. The positions would be paralleled in this country by our Government engaging such men as Herschel, Airy, Faraday, Babbage, Graham, with others of like celebrity, to deliver full courses of lectures in London gratuitously to all who chose to attend them. The lectures to the working men at the Government School of Mines is the only approach which has yet been made in this country towards such a system as that adopted by the Government of France. The success which attended those lectures should lead to their extension. We learn they are to recommence after Christmas,—and we know it to be a matter of regret with many that the three months before Christmas have been allowed to pass away without the delivery of a single lecture directed to the improvement of the artisan.

COLOSSEUM, Regent's Park.—Admission, 1*s.*—The original PANORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY is exhibited daily from half-past Ten till half-past Four. The extraordinary PANORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT, from Seven till Ten. Music from Two till half-past Four, and during the evening several favourite Songs by the *Société*.

CYCLOPAMA, Albany Street.—LISBON AND EARTHQUAKE.—This celebrated and unique Moving Panorama, representing the destruction of Lisbon by Earthquake in 1755, is exhibited, at Three, Evening, at Eight o'clock.—Admission, 1*s.*; Children and Schools, half-price to either Exhibition.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent Street.—ST. PETERSBURGH AND CONSTANTINOPLE are exhibited immediately preceding the DIORAMA OF THE ORIENT MAIL (via the Cape) to INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.—Daily, at 3 and 4 Admission, 1*s.*; Stalls, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Reserved Seats, 3*s.*; Children, Half-price.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION.—AN EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, by the most celebrated French, Italian, and English Photographers, embracing views of the principal Countries and Cities of Europe, is now OPEN. Admission, 6*d.* A portrait taken by Mr. Talbot's patent process. One Guinea; three extra copies for 1*0*s.**—Photographic Institution, 103, New Street.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC will OPEN on MONDAY EVENING, December the 5th.—Stalls can now be secured at the Box-Office every day, between Eleven and Four, without any additional charge.

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—PATRONS.—HERC. PRINCE ALBERT.—LECTURE by Dr. BACHOFFNER on WILKINSON'S NEW PATENT UNIVERSAL ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, daily at half-past Three, and on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings at Eight o'clock.—English and French, J. H. PEPPER, Esq., on AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, daily at Two, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight o'clock.—AN ENTIRELY NEW HISTORICAL AND MUSICAL LECTURE, illustrated with DISCLOSURE SCENES, by J. E. CARPENTER, Esq., the popular Author and Song Writer, assisted by Miss Blanchet, who will sing several songs and recite, written expressly for her by Mr. Carpenter, every evening, commencing Saturday, at Nine o'clock.—Open Mornings and Evenings.—Admission, 1*s.*; Schools, and Children under Ten years of age, Half-price.

SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETIES

ROYAL.—Nov. 30.—*Anniversary Meeting*.—The Earl of Rosse, President, in the chair.—After the President had delivered his annual address, the Copley Medal was awarded to M. Dove, of Berlin, for his work 'On the Distribution of Heat over the surface of the Earth,' and a Royal Medal to Charles Darwin, Esq., for his eminent services in the sciences of Natural History and Geology.—The election of Officers and Council for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and the following noblemen and gentlemen were elected.—*President*, the Earl of Rosse; *Treasurer*, Colonel Edward Sabine; *Secretaries*, S. H. Christie, Esq., and W. Sharpey, M.D.; *Foreign Secretary*, Rear-Admiral W. H. Smyth; *other Members of the Council*, T. Bell, Esq., Rev. J. Booth, LL.D., Warren de la Rue, Esq., Capt. Robert FitzRoy, R.N., T. Graham, Esq., W. R. Grove, Esq., J. D. Hooker, M.D., T. H. Huxley, Esq., H. B. Jones, M.D., G. Newport, Esq., J. Phillips, Esq., Sir F. Pollock, Rev. Baden Powell, G. G. Stokes, Esq., W. Tite, Esq., Charles Wheatstone, Esq.—The names printed in italics are those of the new Members of the Council.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Nov. 28.—Lord Colchester, V.P., in the chair.—J. Balfour, Esq. (of Australia), Lieut.-Col. Fitzhardinge Berkeley, W. Bull, Esq., J. C. Burnett, Esq., Capt. the Hon. W. Coke, W. H. Conway, Esq., Lieut. F. A. B. Crauford, R.N., J. G. Firth, Esq., Commander H. R. Foote, R.N., Dr. J. Fayer, M.D., Sir E. Graham, Bart., Lord Arthur Hay, Lieut. P. A. Halkett, R.N., T. Irving, R.N., Major H. Lloyd, Francis Le Breton, Esq., G. Mocatta, Esq., R. Majendie, Esq., B. Oliveira, Esq. M.P., P. Robertson, Esq., C. Rolleston, Esq., H. D. Seymour, Esq. M.P., W. Silver, Esq., J. H. Smith, Esq. (of Panama), J. Henry Smith, Esq., Dr. P. C. Sutherland, M.D., G. T. Tomlin, Esq., H. F. Walter, Esq., J. K. Watts, Esq., R. G. W. Wear, Esq., and T. Young, Esq., were elected Fellows.—After the election and admission of new members, the Chairman announced that the subscription for erecting a monument to the memory of Lieut. Bellet had now reached the sum of 1,500*l.*—A paper by Gen. Jochmus, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Germanic Empire of 1848, was then read, describing a 'Journey undertaken in September and October of the year 1847, into the Balkan or Mount Hæmus of the Ancients.'—[See ante, p. 1167].

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—Nov. 28.—Mr. T. H. Wyatt, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. C. Winston read a paper 'On the Application of

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Painted Glass to Buildings in various Styles of Architecture; the discussion on which was postponed till the next meeting, in consequence of the length and importance of the paper.—M. Rochas exhibited specimens of soft stone subjected to a new process, with a view to their preservation from decay.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Nov. 29.—J. M. Rendel, Esq., President, in the chair.—The discussion being resumed on 'Ocean Steamers,' it was contended, that the statement of a supposed wave pressure of 85,000 tons of water, or even of 40,000 tons, to which it had since been reduced, by a modified estimate, was inadmissible. As an instance of the advantage of lengthening ships, the case of the vessels belonging to the North of Europe Steam Navigation Company was mentioned, the City of Norwich, 183 ft. long, 26 ft. beam, 471 tons burthen, and 200 H.P., could carry, as cargo, 220 head of cattle, at a speed of 10 knots per hour, but she rolled considerably with a beam sea; whilst the Tonnage, 222 ft. long, 27 ft. beam, 734 tons burthen, and 200 H.P., carried 360 head of cattle, at a speed of 12 knots per hour; she was a remarkable easy vessel, and had proved her sea-worthy qualities by coming safely round the coast of Scotland, during the late gale in September. Thus, with the same engine power, by merely altering the proportions from 7 to 1 to 8 to 1, nearly 60 per cent. more cargo space was obtained, and 2 knots per hour were gained in speed, with improved sea-going qualities.—Taking the Wave Queen as an extreme case—her length being 213 ft. with 15 ft. beam, and proportions of 13 to 1, with a draught of water of only 5 ft., and comparing her performances with those of the Christiania, a good vessel, about 170 ft. long, and with about the proportion of 6 to 1—it was found, that whilst the latter, in a moderate head sea, continually shipped the waves, the former, in a similar sea, was perfectly dry. This evidence was given from the personal experience of the speaker. As to the elaborate calculations entered into with respect to the three great navigation projects; before admitting the correctness of those results, it must be clearly understood, that the Rattler, which had been used as the type, was built during the most depressed period (scientifically) of construction in H.M. Dockyard. It was then contended, that all arguments based upon calculations of the speed and other qualities of such a type, must be utterly fallacious. The advantages of employing a smaller number of large ships, rather than a greater number of small ships, for a given trade, especially for long voyages, was beginning to be generally admitted by shipowners. A return was published in the *Liverpool Albion* of November 21st, which presented the results of that experience in a remarkable form.—"The following table shows the average number of days occupied on the passage by the vessels of different tonnage, ranging from 200 tons upwards, despatched from Liverpool to Australia, in the years 1852 and 1853:—

	1852.	1853.
Average number of days.	Average number of days.	Average number of days.
Under 200 tons.....	137	133
From 200 to 300 tons.....	123	122
" 300 to 400 ".....	123	113
" 400 to 500 ".....	111	112
" 500 to 600 ".....	113	112
" 600 to 700 ".....	107	103
" 700 to 800 ".....	105	101
" 800 to 900 ".....	103	100
" 900 to 1,000 ".....	102	95
" 1,000 to 1,200 ".....	96	91
" 1,200 and upwards.....	91	90

—From the above table it will be seen, that in almost every instance the average is in favour of the largest ships, the 600 ton ships having an advantage of 24 days, on the average in 1852, over the 200 ton ships, and the 1,200 ton ships having an advantage of 22 days over the 600 ton ships. In 1853, also, it will be seen that the results are much the same." But even with this evidence, it would not be wise to rush to the conclusion that vessels of enormous size would be applicable in all circumstances; in fact, that which determined the

expediency of using a large ship was the coincidence of a great amount of traffic and great length of voyage. For example, it might be questioned, except for some special branches of commerce, which appeared now about to be greatly developed, whether a very large ship would be likely to be commercially beneficial between any two ports of Great Britain. As to the mechanical strength of such vessels, there was no difference of opinion on that point among engineers, provided the structure was of iron. Ships of wood, on the contrary, were limited in size by the nature of the material which was grown, and not manufactured, and therefore the produce was of limited size; whereas plates of iron could, on the other hand, be rolled of any required dimensions. Further, as to the resistance of large vessels to waves, it was evident that the waves of the Atlantic, being of the same size whether the vessel was small or large, their proportional magnitude would be decreased as the size of the vessel was increased, so that the large ship, in a gale, would merely encounter waves of the same proportional size as a ship of half the dimensions, in half a gale; and it should be remarked, that the largest ships which had been proposed were only double the lineal dimensions of existing vessels. As to the impact of waves upon ships, it should be remembered that a vessel riding on a wave became, virtually, a part of that wave, and moved along with it, as the mass of water, displaced by its bulk, had previously moved. The large Atlantic waves, observed by Dr. Scoresby, did not strike the ship, but made her rise and fall in a gentle oscillation, each of which lasted 16 seconds, a period of too long duration to admit of any approximation to violent collision between bodies. It was only the small wind waves or crests which moved at a different velocity from that of the ship; and the proposed vessels were so much higher out of the water than the observed altitude of these waves, that the decks would probably never be more than wetted by the spray.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Nov. 30.—W. Bird, Esq., in the chair.—'On the Consumption of Smoke,' by Mr. A. Fraser. The author stated that it was not intended to enter on the various theories which have been advanced on the subject, or to discuss the many inventions before the public, still less to bring forward any new theory, but to give the "results of absolute work," in a successful attempt to remove the smoke nuisance from an extensive London brewery and its neighbourhood. Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co. had tried most of the plans which previous to 1847 gave reasonable hopes of success. In 1847 the writer's attention was first drawn to Jukes's patent furnace, which consisted of a strong cast-iron frame of the full width of the furnace, and about three feet longer. The firebars were all connected together, forming, when complete, an endless chain, and were made to revolve round a drum, placed at each end of the frame. The front of the frame was provided with a hopper, in which the fuel was placed, and a furnace-door, which opened vertically with a worm and pinion. The height to which this door was raised by the stoker, regulates the supply of coal, which was carried into the fire by the gradual motion of the bars. This plan was first applied to an engine boiler—a cylindrical one, with two tubes—driving a 40-horse power engine; and having been successful, it was adapted to a second boiler of the same kind. In the same year the probability of its success under a brewing copper was discussed. There was no doubt, from the former experiments, as to its capabilities for raising steam or for evaporation; but with a brewing copper provision had to be made for a process in the manufacture almost peculiar to it. The contents of the copper have to be turned out several times in the course of a brewing, rendering it necessary to "bank up" the fire thoroughly, to protect the bottom of the copper, until refilled with wort or water. It was feared that the machinery would interfere with this being done effectually: it was tried, and with the same success as with the steam boilers. The remainder of the coppers and boilers were afterwards altered. The total cost of the fourteen furnaces, including brickwork, had been about 3,000*l.* The consumption of coals in the establishment was 6,000 tons

per annum. The saving in the coal account, since the introduction of the patent to July 1 of the present year, had been 8,338*l.*, from which must be deducted for casualties, and sundries, say 350*l.* The above economy had not arisen from less weight of fuel consumed, but owing to the screenings or dust of coal only being required for the furnaces. It would appear at first sight that the wear and tear of a machine, apparently so complicated, must exceed the expense of the common fixed bars. This, however, had not been found to be the case, and it need not be so if ordinary care were given to the machine, and a periodical examination such as any other machine of equal value and producing equally important results would receive. Within the last week a set of bars, which had been in use since May, 1849, had been renewed, for the first time; and three-fourths of the old bars were being again used for another furnace, where the boiler was of less importance than the one from which they have been removed.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MOR.** Entomological, 8.
THUR. Horticultural, 2.
 Civil Engineers, 8.—'On the Drainage of the District to the South of the Thames,' by Mr. Harrison.
 Luncheon, 8.
WED. Ethnological, 8.—'On the different Races occupying the Provinces of Asterabad and Masanderan on the Southern Shores of the Caspian Sea,' by the Baron de Bode.—'On an Anglo-Saxon Skull exhibited by J. E. Akerley, Esq. from an Anglo-Saxon Cemetery near Salisbury,' by the Honorary Secretary.
 Society of Arts, 8.—'On Miners' Safety Lamps,' by Dr. Glover.
 Royal Academy.—Prof. Partridge 'On Anatomy.'
THUR. Royal, 8.
FRI. Astronomical, 8.
 Philological, 8.—'English Etymologies,' by H. Wedgwood, M.A.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.—*Natural Printing Process* (*Naturelbadruck*).—Under this term, Louis Auer, of the Imperial Printing-office at Vienna, has patented a process invented by himself in conjunction with Mr. Andrew Worrington, overseer of the same establishment, "for creating, by means of the original itself, in a swift and simple manner, plates for printing copies of plants, materials, lace, embroideries, originals or copies, containing the most delicate profundities or elevations not to be detected by the human eye," &c. A pamphlet giving a description of this discovery and a series of specimens has reached us. The examples consist of an impression from a fossil fish, from agates, the leaves of trees, several plants, mosses, algae, and the wing of a bat. These are all printed in the natural colour of the objects they represent; and it is difficult to conceive anything more real than these productions. The general character of the process is told in the following pithy manner by Louis Auer, in the introductory paragraphs of his pamphlet:—

Query—How can, in a few seconds, and almost without cost, a plate for printing be obtained from any original, bearing a striking resemblance to it in every particular, without the aid of an engraver, designer, &c.?—*Solution*—If the original be a plant, a flower, or an insect, a texture, or, in short, any lifelike object whatever, it is placed between a copper plate and a lead plate, through two rollers that are closely screwed together. The original, by means of the pressure, leaves its image impressed with all its peculiar delicacies,—with its whole surface, as it were,—on the lead plate. If the colours are applied to this stamped lead plate, as in printing a copperplate, a copy in the most varying colours, bearing a striking resemblance to the original, is obtained by means of one single impression of each plate. If a great number of copies are required, which the lead-form, on account of its softness, is not capable of furnishing, it is stereotyped, in case of being printed at a typographical press, or galvanized in case of being worked at a copperplate press, as many times as necessary, and the impressions are taken from the stereotyped or galvanized plate instead of from the lead plate. When a copy of a unique object, which cannot be subjected to pressure, is to be made, the original must be covered with dissolved gutta percha, which form of gutta percha, when removed from the original, is covered with a solution of silver to render it available for a matrix for galvanic multiplication.

This process is also applicable to the purpose of obtaining impressions of fossils, or of the structure of an agate or other stone. In all the varieties of agate, the various layers have different degrees of hardness; therefore, if we take a section of an agate, and expose it to the action of fluorine acid, some parts are corroded, and others not. If ink is at once applied, very beautiful impressions can be at once obtained; but for printing any number, electrotype copies are obtained. These will have precisely the character of an etched plate,

and are printed from in the ordinary manner. The silicious portions of fossil and the stone in which they are embedded may in like manner be acted upon by acid; and from these either stereotyped or electrotyped copies are obtained for printing from. We learn that Mr. Bradbury, of the firm of Bradbury & Evans, has availed himself of this invention, and that he is now preparing a series of Botanical specimens for publication,—so that, very shortly, the public will be in possession of examples of this beautiful process. It is not a little singular that the workers in German silver and Britannia metal, at Birmingham, have for some time been in the habit of ornamenting the surfaces of these metals by placing a piece of lace, no matter how delicate, between two plates, and passing these between rollers. In this way every fibre is most faithfully impressed upon the metal. We are not aware, however, that any attempts to print from these impressions have yet been made at Birmingham. The value set on the invention by the author may be judged of by the following paragraph.—

Russia has given up Jacobi's application of the Galvanoplastik in the year 1857, and France the Daguerrotypy for general use in the year 1859; Austria has now furnished a worthy pendant to these two inventions.

FINE ARTS

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEXT to those illustrations of the Litany—which, appealing to devotional sympathy rather than to artistic judgment, are, we believe, the most popular speculations and investments for printsellers at the time present—the animal subjects of Mr. E. Landseer still seem to retain the favour of “the town.”—this, in part, because of the wondrous fidelity with which fur and feather are reproduced by his pencil,—because of the skill and taste of his backgrounds, which would make his open-air scenes attractive as landscapes, were they unpeopled by deer, by Colley watching sheep, or favourite charger turned out to enjoy his old age in the sunshine,—but partly, too, because in most of Sir Edwin's designs the animal is naturally or fantastically linked with humanity,—sometimes by the healthy love we bear to the companion of the fireside or the coursing-match,—sometimes by the diversion excited on seeing our own motives and transactions travestied under the rough clothing of brute actors. *Keeper: a Good Dog in Old Times*—well engraved on a large scale in mezzotint by Mr. Davy, after a picture painted by Sir Edwin at the age of nineteen—belongs to the former class; *Coming Events*, faithfully and spiritedly rendered by Mr. Ryall, belongs to the latter one. Striking was the picture,—and striking and acceptable is the engraved transcript of it; but, were its painter to throw a like picturesque poetry and power into subjects of a higher order, might he not have given, by this time, to England, what at present she so much needs,—a great original historical painter?

A lithograph of not particularly fine quality, by Mr. Hanhart, re-produces Mr. Teniswood's profile likeness of *Mr. Joseph Henry Green*. Such value as the work possesses must be that of a private memorial.

The first volume of *Illustrations of the Spires and Towers of the Medieval Churches of England*, by Charles Wickes, architect, is a splendid publication in folio, containing twenty-six lithographed plates after outline drawings, some of which included more than a single subject. As this first volume—devoted to spires—is prefaced by a “critical view of mediæval architecture and its spire growth,”—and as an essay of similar interest and importance is announced as about to accompany the second volume, which will contain Towers, the work may on some future day come within the circle of literary analysis,—and thus, the thoughts, fancies, and comparisons which its specimens and their accompanying letter-press naturally excite among those who have paid attention to the subject, with a more general spirit of remark than belongs to the architect's office, or to the ecclesiologist's pattern-chair, had best be reserved for the chances of such future occasion. Meanwhile, as a collection of first-class drawings and examples, the publication deserves

honour and welcome. The details in the specimens chosen are carefully and minutely marked, without that finical pedantry which would render the book ungracious in the eyes of the general collector.—We must close the present paragraph by announcing a pair of elementary publications. One is the *Illustrated London Architectural, Engineering, and Mechanical Drawing-Book*, by R. S. Burn, which seems useful, copious, and calculated to assist the practical mechanic rather than the artist. We cannot, however, accredit the taste of all the examples.—The other is devoted to gentler subjects, and for the use (we presume) of gentler clients, being the *Art of Sketching Flowers from Nature*, With coloured Illustrations. By R. W. Lucas.—This is, of its order, a slighter “manual” than the above, but still seems sensible,—and to afford the student hints which may be of use to her.—A third publication of this class is, *The First Principles of Perspective Explained*. By F. Duffin.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Manchester likes to do its spitting after a fashion of its own. The Committee for selecting the model of a statue to be erected in that city to the Duke of Wellington appear to have filled their ungracious office—as almost all committees of selection and preference do—to the dissatisfaction of nearly every one interested, directly or indirectly, in the choice:—and Manchester is saying so somewhat loudly. While the murmurs of disapproval were confined to the immediate friends of unsuccessful competitors, we did not find it our duty to interpose a word of record or of protest,—Manchester having a perfect right to select its own model out of the collection sent to it for choice, under such penalties of ulterior criticism as to the taste and judgment displayed, as every other city acts under which aspires to hold a place, be it more or less pretensions, among the renowned centres of artistic illustration. If we at last break the rule of silence, it is because Manchester itself has broken it. Men of highest authority in the town have sent to us their protests. We read in the local papers a long and able letter, signed by Mr. George Jackson, who professes to speak the sentiments of the resident artists of Manchester, repudiating the decision of the Committee. Persons who have heard the native criticism of the Manchester people of all ranks, as these have passed in review the various models exhibited, declare that the selected model is one of the least in popular favour. A protest thus general and emphatic is a novelty in Art-history, so far as this country is concerned:—we remember nothing to compare with it, except the vehemence of an Old Drury audience on a condemnation night. Our English public have heretofore been considered grossly ignorant and apathetic in matters of Art, and the choice of our statues and pictures has consequently fallen, by prescriptive right (as it formally did in this case of Manchester), to a small aristocratic committee. Whether these dissentients may be able to compel the Committee to re-consider the decision of Lord Ellesmere, Lord Wilton and their Bishop we cannot as yet report;—neither do we wish to appear as giving any opinion of our own or as acting, in this stage at least, otherwise than as reporters in the matter. But it is probable enough that the failure of the aristocratic Committee to satisfy the popular and artistic sense of the town may dispose the people of Manchester to trust in future to their own judgment. The men of Bury chose for themselves:—why should Manchester, of all places in the world, desire to delegate its power of choice? As we pointed out months ago, it had little reason to be proud of the statue last selected for it by others:—why should it invite a repetition of the failure?—One point to which our attention is drawn, is the impunity with which the special regulations of the Committee have been broken. The selected artist, we are told, sent in three models, instead of two, thereby violating a previously determined rule and assuming an unfair advantage over the more scrupulous competitors. This fact, if it be a fact, would in itself vitiate the pronounced decision. The competition was on unequal terms. Eclipse is not allowed to carry false weights. If the Committee are in-

clined to take a reasonable course—to pay that just regard to popular opinion, which opinion commands when it is in unison with the best judgments—there need be no great difficulties made. As they did not pledge themselves to give the commission to the artist of the selected model, they may pay the lucky exhibitor his award and try the issue once again, either by selection or competition as the case may be. There are enough statues in towns near Manchester to enable them to select an artist, if they prefer to go to a general officer rather than invite the competition of rank and file,—at Bury, Salford, Bradford, Leeds and Tamworth,—not to mention places at five or six hours' distance, such as London, Bristol, Glasgow, and Edinburgh.

A National Gallery of Art for Ireland is one of the cries being raised in the sister island:—a cry not unlikely to grow into a fact in fulness of time, should the industrial and artistic impulse given to the energies of the country by Mr. Dargan receive no check from untoward events. Meanwhile, a Committee has been named, with an imposing list of Vice-Presidents, to consider the best means for obtaining a permanent Exhibition of Ancient and Modern Paintings in Dublin, as a practical step towards the ulterior object. Dublin ranks as one of the great metropolitan cities of Europe,—yet, up to this period, it possesses no public picture gallery. The names on the Committee are good, and the project is of a promising nature. When we recollect how fine a collection of pictures and statues was lately gathered under the roof in Merriam Square, we can scarcely think it possible that the new project can fail if it be only well conducted. In a country abounding as England does in artistic treasures, it is quite possible that by yearly or other changes of the borrowed pictures, a Gallery might be temporarily created and sustained, until the Society shall have obtained, by gift or purchase, a moderate collection of its own. Such a project as the Committee have in hand must have the best wishes, the sympathy, and assistance of all who care for the artistic direction of Irish talent and Irish industry.

By the twenty-seventh Annual Report of the *Scottish Academy of Arts*, the Directors of that body appear to consider their institution in a flourishing condition: referring especially to some important additions made to their collections,—among others, “Mr. J. F. Lewis's drawings from certain frescoes in Florence,”—which are to be considered as the nucleus of “a gallery of copies from the works of the old masters.” Further, the Council state that they have secured from the executors of Mr. Elty that great colourist's well-known copy of the *Titian Venus* in the Tribune at Florence. The annual Exhibition of the past year is stated to have been not so productive as the Exhibition of 1852: but this is ascribed to the extreme inclemency of the weather.

Such of our readers as were led to fear that the common lot of artistic bequests in England might possibly attend the legacy left by Mr. Turner to the nation, by serious damage of the pictures in his house in Queen Anne Street, will learn with interest from the report which formed part of yesterday week's proceedings in the Vice Chancellor's Court, that “the neglect had not increased to any extent since Mr. Turner's decease,”—that “although the house was somewhat dilapidated, the gallery in which the pictures were placed had been made waterproof by precautions taken since Mr. Turner's death.” The three Commissioners appointed to examine into the matter—Sir C. Eastlake, Messrs. Hardwick and Clarkson—in consideration of the age and infirmity of the guardian of the house in Queen Anne Street, recommended that a respectable “man and his wife should be placed in the house, charged with the care of the pictures,”—which recommendation will probably be carried into effect. Something less agreeable follows:—“His Honour concluded by stating that he had seen the pictures, and regretted to say that many of them, through the varnishing and cleansing experiments of Mr. Turner, were in such a state that no design whatever could be traced upon the canvas.”

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keep his telescope fixed on all the auction-rooms in Europe, where works of Art are about to be put up for sale. The same journals that are now publishing the *Osar's* anti-Turkish manifestoes and announcing his losses, also state that he is in treaty with Signor Campana for that gentleman's interesting collection of Etruscan antiquities.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY. Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. Costa.—**FRIDAY** NEXT, December 9. The Customary Annual Performance of Handel's 'MESSIAH.' Vocalists: Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Lecky, Mr. Locky, and Mr. Weiss. The Orchestra, the most extensive in Exeter Hall, will consist of including 16 double basses, nearly 700 Performers. Tickets, 3s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall. The Subscription is One, Two, or Three Guineas per annum.

HARMONIC UNION. Exeter Hall, 1823.—Conductor, Mr. Benedict; Organist, Mr. W. Rea.—**MONDAY**, December 11, will be performed, Handel's 'ALEXANDER'S FEAST,' and Macfarren's 'LENOXA.' Vocalists: Madame Weiss, Miss Stabach, Miss Dolby, Mr. Elliot Geler, and Mr. Weiss.—Tickets: Area, 3s.; Reserved, 5s.; Stalls (numbered), 10s. 6d. Annual Subscription: Area, 12. 12. 12.; Reserved, 25. 25.; Stalls (numbered), 50. 50. Subscribers now entering entitled to two transferable Tickets for this Concert.—Office, 5, Exeter Hall.

WEDNESDAY EVENING CONCERTS. Exeter Hall.—On the 7th of December will be performed (by desire) 'A SECOND NIGHT with MENDELSSOHN.' After which, selections from music of a popular character. Grand Pianoforte, Adèle Clausen, who has, by special desire, delayed her departure to St. Petersburg; Solo, Violoncello, Mr. Homio Chipp (of Her Majesty's Private Band); Principal Vocalists: Madame Amedei (from La Scala, Milan, her second appearance), Miss Poole, Miss Thirlwall, the Misses Brougham, Miss Fanny Ternan, Mr. George Perren, &c.—Conductors: Mr. Benedict and Herr Meyer Lutz. Leader, Mr. Thirlwall, Director of the Music, Mr. Box; Managing Director, Mr. William Willott.—Programmes and Tickets to be had at the Hall.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—The great room, which was opened on Thursday evening, looks singularly handsome and picturesque when it is lighted. Its sonority as a place for musical performance proves excellent.—A more variously selected concert could hardly be imagined than the one given, on the whole, very well given, by Mr. Hullab's forces. A sketch of the programme will show how judiciously music, old and new, home and foreign, had been pressed into the service of inaugurating the best music-room in London.—

Part I.—Sacred Music.—Te Deum, Haydn.—If guiltless blood, Handel.—Sanctus, Hosanna, and Benedicite, Gounod.—By the rivers of Babylon, Waley.—Choral Fantasia, Beethoven.

Part II.—Secular Music.—The Second Act of Gluck's 'Orfeo'—Song, 'I'm a rover,' from Mendelssohn's opera, 'Son and Stranger,' Mr. Weiss (encored)—Méditation sur le Prélude de Piano de S. Bach, Gounod (encored)—Softly sighs the voice of evening, Weber.—The First Walpurgis Night, Mendelssohn.

Criticism on the separate performances is impossible; but we must name the co-operating artists:—In Handel's song and Gluck's opera-music, Madame Viardot Garcia, in the 'Te Deum' and other music, Mrs. Endersohn, Mrs. Weiss, Miss Huddart, Miss Davies, Messrs. Benson and Weiss, at the pianoforte, Miss Goddard, and Mr. Blagrove on the violin.—Mr. Hullab was most cordially welcomed on his entrance into the orchestra. The Hall was well filled, and the impression was universally favourable.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Of Handel's 'Samson' as judiciously and delicately arranged by Signor Costa, we spoke on the revival of that fine oratorio, so that, in recording the performance at Exeter Hall of yesterday week, we have but to dwell on the feature new to London, the singing of the *contralto* part by Madame Viardot. The great songs in Handel's Oratorios, like the great scenes and speeches in Shakespeare's plays, are so rarely executed in a spirit at all approaching their composer's, that an old man could tell on his fingers the times when he had been fully satisfied in the interpretation of any single favourite part of his favourite works. Our recollections include little more than Malibran's 'Sing ye unto the Lord' (from 'Israel'), Abraham's 'Thy rebuke' (from 'The Messiah'), 'Total eclipse' (from 'Samson'), and his great scene from 'Jephtha,' and the exquisite calmness, purity and holiness which Madame Stockhausen threw into such of Handel's gentler and more pastoral airs as suited her small but exquisitely sweet voice.—Thus, to bear *Micah's* recitatives declaimed with such spirit and propriety, and the three songs 'Return, O

† Having adverted to the necessary adaptations and emendations made in 'Samson,' let us advert to a point apparently open to question in the performance of this superb prayer 'Return.' We have always fancied that Handel's score may contain one of Handel's after-thoughts, and that

Lord of Hosts, 'To fame immortal go,' and 'Ye Sons of Israel,' sung with such holiness, simplicity, such expression of tone and diction, and such consummate vocal finish as they were sung by Madame Viardot, at once added another to the short list of our pleasures,—and anew reminded us that for artists of the highest order there is no higher occupation than this admirable and ever-young music affords. The performance of the oratorio as regards orchestra and chorus was very good.—A last line must credit Mr. Weiss with important progress made by him of late. He has been working—is already our best English *basso*—and may become a still better one if he will continue to work.

HARMONIC UNION.—It will be sufficient to announce that the first concert of the *Harmonic Union* was given on Monday last, when 'The Messiah' was performed under the conduct of Mr. Benedict, and to add the following sketch of the Society's meditated operations for the coming season, derived from the printed programme. This promises the following works.—Macfarren's 'Lenora,' Handel's 'Alexander's Feast,' Handel's 'Acis and Galatea' (the Directors stating that the Conductor has procured the only copy of Mozart's accompaniments to this work, and that they will now, for the first time, be brought before the public). The Directors 'further hope to introduce an oratorio, 'Christ, the Messenger of Peace,' by M. Emil Naumann,—a grand Symphony in G minor, by Charles E. Stephens,—Beethoven's music to 'King Stephen,' &c.—The oratorios, 'Creation' and 'Elijah,' Mendelssohn's 'Walpurgis Night,' and Beethoven's 'Ruins of Athens,' will also be given. We need but add to this, that the Directors "propose to give at least nine concerts."

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—Miss Dolby's second *Soirée* was held on Tuesday evening last. At this, among other novelties, were given a pleasing *Canon* set by Mr. Hatton, expressively sung by Mr. Benson, an elegant chamber *Trio* by Mr. H. Leslie, in which the same singer was joined to Miss Ursula Barclay and to Miss Dolby, and a MS. *Fantasia*, for voice and piano—or rather chamber *scena*, with *obligato* accompaniment, composed for Miss Dolby by Mr. Lindsay Sloper, the words by Mr. H. F. Chorley.—The instrumentalists were Mr. W. S. Bennett and Madame De Barry at the pianoforte, Mr. Lucas on the violoncello, and Signor Paggi on the flute.—A similar concert for the performance of chamber music has been given within the week by Miss Ransford.—Miss Alleyne Goode has also given a benefit concert.—The first act of last Wednesday Concert but one was devoted to Mendelssohn's music:—the first act of last Wednesday's meeting consisted of a selection from the compositions of the Abbé Vogler's pupils—Weber and Mendelssohn:—in which Madame Viardot sang remarkably well. These concerts seem aspiring to be considered as a nursery for young artists, or for those unknown to England. Among the former may be mentioned, Miss Alleyne, Miss Freeman, Miss Thirlwall, and Signora Amedei,—besides Mr. Elliot Geler and Mr. Suchet Champion. It should be further told, that the orchestra at these concerts is now very good.

LYCEUM.—A new piece cleverly adapted from the French by an apparently new hand, one Mr. Pelham Hardwick (*a sobriquet*), has been produced at this theatre, under the title of 'A Bachelor of Arts.' The original vaudeville is, we believe, 'On Demande un Gouverneur,' by MM. Adrien Decourcelle and Jaimés fils. The assumption on which the action is grounded is somewhat violent, though adroitly managed. One Harry Jasper (Mr. C. Mathews), a prodigal son, is the hero, and his reformation the theme of the drama. An advertisement in the *Times* is the chief motive-spring of his fortunate adventures. A Bachelor of Arts is required as tutor to the son of a Mr. Thornton (Mr. Basil Baker), and Jasper, who is

he may have printed two second parts to the air. The first is, *tho-sol*, 'His mighty griefs,' to be used when the *da capo* is sung solo. The second is, the chorus, 'To dust his glory,' to be used when the *da capo* is solo with chorus. One or other, but not both, should, we imagine, be used.

really a B.A., personally applies for the place, more in jest and frolic than in earnest,—having, from the terms of the advertisement, conceived a notion that the advertiser is a man capable of being hoaxed. But the interview dissipates the fond idea, and Jasper shrinks from proceeding further in his intention, seeing that he has a sensible man of the world to deal with. He gives himself, accordingly, the worst of characters,—expecting the natural result, that he will be ordered out of the house. To his surprise, however, Mr. Thornton insists on engaging him, and, during his absence in the country, entrusting the whole charge of his household and affairs to his integrity. Old Jasper, the father of Harry, is in fact a friend of Thornton's, and has written a letter from Liverpool to him, entreating him to undertake the reformation of his son,—who has good elements in him, though seduced into dissipation. Harry Jasper, touched by the appeal made to his better nature, undertakes the trust; and becomes the means of saving the son of Thornton from a false friend and an abandoned woman; and exposing the artifices of a bill-discounter—Wylie, by name and nature (Mr. Frank Matthews)—who has planted himself on Thornton, in consequence of holding a bill which his deceased father had forged,—a circumstance which Thornton is, of course, anxious to have concealed. This bill Harry Jasper obtains from Wylie, in return for a promissory note, value 4,000*l.*, payable on his assumed marriage with Thornton's daughter. Ultimately the amount is paid off, by Thornton, in notes of the firm of 'Jones & Co.'—a fraudulent concern, in which Wylie was the principal. It would lead us too far to describe the various incidents through which the result is obtained; it must suffice to state, that it required all the delicacy of Mr. C. Mathews acting to illustrate the difficult positions in which the reformed Jasper is placed,—while in the character of Wylie, Mr. Frank Matthews had a part requiring a degree of tragic force, which he was enabled to supply in a manner beyond expectation. Baffled at all points, his rage resembles that of Sir Giles Overreach, and the effect produced was really terrific.

MARTLEBONE.—The tragedy of 'Hamlet' was revived on Monday;—the part of *Ophelia* being played by Mrs. Wallack. Nothing but the most practised art could have enabled an actress so majestic in figure to assume the tenderness and delicacy of such a character;—this, however, was achieved, though it was impossible to conceal entirely the elaborate means by which the result was effected. Mr. Wallack's Prince was finely delineated throughout, and acted with the utmost care as well as with remarkable power.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Within a short period of the publication of the third volume of 'Music and Friends' [*ante*, *Athen.* No. 1318, p. 143], by Mr. W. Gardiner, of Leicester, the venerable author and well-known musical amateur has been called away,—since we perceive by the provincial papers that he died on the 16th of November, aged eighty-five years:—the son, as he has told us, of a father who lived to be ninety-four. When we spoke of the third volume, reasons were indicated why it was tenderly rather than closely dealt with:—these being found in the circumstance of musical taste breaking out under circumstances so little favourable as those of a Dissenting family in Leicester eighty-five years ago,—and in the musical foresight which enabled a provincial English stocking-merchant (for such was Mr. Gardiner) clearly to see the greatness of such an original and bold composer as Beethoven, at a time long before English professional musicians had in anywise determined whether there was the method of genius or the madness of pure frenzy in his music. The weak side of Mr. Gardiner, as of other old-fashioned English amateurs, was his resolution to present himself as "one of the fraternity of writers," under the shelter of his power to appreciate,—and to tamper with and to arrange the masterpieces of his favourite authors, without due respect for the thoughts and circumstances under which they were composed. Viewed in this light, 'The Sacred

Melodies' of Mr. Gardiner, and his *Oratorio* 'Judah,'—a *pasticcio* from the works of the three great Viennese composers, with some scraps of Leicester manufacture interwoven, are worth no more than waste paper.—Considered as one who served Music by noting anecdotes, fancies and experiences on the subject, Mr. Gardiner deserves more kindly recollection. His three works, 'The Music of Nature,' 'Music and Friends,' and 'Sights in Italy,' are all more or less valuable as containing some information and testimony,—diluted, indeed, with innocent and not unamusing gossip. The writer of them, too, shows himself to have been a man as amiable as he was enthusiastic in the culture of his much-loved art.

It would appear something like an accepted and admitted fact, that no "Literary and Scientific Institution" can make out its bill of fare for a session without recourse to the art so long scornfully decried by men of letters and science in England.—The musical exhibitions, however, in vogue are sometimes curious enough. Let us look, for instance, at the *syllabus* of two out of four Musical Lectures which in the year's *curriculum* of a certain Institution alternate with discourses on Chemistry, Voltaic Electricity, English Superstitions, and Chinese Customs. The first is a Lecture, with illustrations, 'On the Italian School of Music compared with the Melodies of the United Kingdom.'

"The Music of Italy—Its want of Nationality—Origin of the Madrigal—The singular spread of Scotch Music compared with the Irish accounted for—Sir Henry Bishop—His Originality in Composition—The Music of Scotland—Its National Melodies—Gluck—His Era and Contemporaries—The Songs of England and Didbin—Moore—Charles Horn—His Biography—Conclusion."

Here is an odd selection of topics.—The want of nationality of Italian music!—and the claiming of Gluck as an *Italian* composer (whereas he was German by birth and French in spirit), being foremost among the oddities. But not less singular is the musical programme of the second evening, which goes forth as devoted to 'English Music and English Musicians,' with the following table of contents:—

"Introduction—Lord Chesterfield and Music—Balfie, his Characteristics as a Composer—Notes of a Tour with Jenny Lind—Anecdotes respecting the Swedish Nightingale—Sir H. Bishop—Barnett, Macfarren, and their Compositions—Wallace, his Characteristics, &c.—Continental Artists, a Contrast—An Old Fashioned Evening Party, and a Modern Soirée Musicale—Conclusion."

—What place "a tour with the Swedish nightingale," and "anecdotes respecting" her, have in such a lecture on "English music" it would puzzle Mrs. Nickleby to tell! Let these entertainments be called by their right names,—aimless medleys, got up to entertain a miscellaneous audience; and, however hard it may be to prove their connexion with letters or science, they may be allowed to pass as harmless, though misplaced. But if they are arranged by Councils and accepted by subscribers, under the pretext that information concerning Art, of the very slightest and most frivolous kind, is to be found in them, we are bound to range them in their right places, with the pretty shows of Mdle. Vandermeersch and her birds, or of M. Robin with his cups and balls and inexhaustible bottle,—and to protest against the abuse thus made of the notoriously increased disposition of our English public to enjoy music with some intelligence and power of comparison.

The attempt at musical drama just made at the St. James's Theatre, directed by Mr. Stammers, formerly of the *Wednesday Concerts*, was virtually, we presume, brought to an end a few evenings since by the secession of M. Henri Drayton and Miss Lowe.—A rumour is abroad that a French Comic Opera Company is again about to visit London.

We learn that the present lease of the Hanover Square Rooms is drawing to a close, and that its present proprietors have no intention of keeping up the music-room, but purpose dividing the property, thereby making it more profitable.—On the other hand, Burlington House in Piccadilly is reported to be the spot fixed on by Sir Charles Fox for the new music-rooms which he has announced his resolution of building.—We should be glad among these speculations to hear of any chance of a theatre being built on a moderate

scale, and placed at the disposal of an English Opera company.

"Lumley v. Gye" still goes on after the cheerful fashion of those law quarrels, skillfully carried on on both sides, which become what *Conservation Kings*, in 'Bleak House,' styled "monuments of practice." A commission was the other day sent out to examine witnesses at Berlin, headed by Mr. Hayward, Q.C. Owing, however, to the privileges of Prussian law, Mdle. Wagner and her father were permitted to decline answering any questions whatever unless the examination was conducted by a Prussian Judge. This functionary appears to have objected to every inquiry put to the Lady by the English gentlemen. The commission has, accordingly, returned unsatisfied.—Another longer established trial, connected, also, with the history of Italian Opera in London, was, at last, brought to an end the other day in the Courts. This was the affair of Messrs. Chambers & Co.'s bankruptcy. We are reminded that the first proceedings date so far back as the year 1804!

As a "flower of rhetoric," the following paragraph, from the transcendental New York journal, *The Tribune*, touching M. Julien's Concerts, is worth transplanting:—

"The history of these entertainments will figure some day as a large part of our æsthetic annals. The wonderful finesse, skill, combination, purity, splendour, and sublimity they involve, make them pre-eminently attractive to every person of education and taste. They have re-written the history of the Muses in this country, and will long be remembered by learned and unlearned in the lyrical art."

The starring engagement of Mr. George Bennett and Mr. Barry Sullivan at the East-end theatre—the Standard—has led, we perceive, to the revival there of Mr. Bennett's very creditable five-act drama of 'Retribution.' We learn that at this and the other City theatre melo-drama is no longer attractive; and that only legitimate plays command an audience.

A new comedy, in three acts, by Mr. Stirling Coyne, is in rehearsal at the Haymarket, and will be produced this evening (Saturday).

MISCELLANEA

Book-Post.—The cheap book-post, already at work with so many of our Colonial possessions, has obtained a footing on the continent of Europe:—as will be seen in the following notice some time since issued by the Postmaster-General.—"On and from the 1st of September, printed periodical works, prices current, and commercial lists, sent in the mails between the United Kingdom and Prussia, *via* Belgium, will be liable to the under-mentioned reduced rates of postage; the Prussian Post-Office having undertaken to collect the Belgian transit postage, which has been heretofore charged in this country. Periodical works, if not exceeding 2 oz. in weight, 4d.; if above 2 oz. and not exceeding 3 oz., 6d.; if above 3 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 8d.; and 2d. for every additional ounce, up to the weight of 16 ounces, beyond which weight no such publications can be forwarded. These rates will be chargeable, as well on the despatch of periodical works from, as upon their delivery in, the United Kingdom. With respect to prices current and commercial lists posted in the United Kingdom and addressed to Prussia, they will be forwarded free of postage: they must, however, be stamped as newspapers, and not exceed 2 ounces in weight. Those received in the United Kingdom from Prussia will be liable to a postage of 1d. each on delivery."—This is good as a beginning; and we shall hope to find our authorities in the matter trying, not only to extend this system to all other countries on the European continent, but to carry it out in further detail. If a book under sixteen ounces can be carried from London to Sydney, the same book may be carried to Berlin for the same money. Were the cheap book-post once established over the Continent, an impetus would be given to the trade of literature, and the various learned Societies of Europe could reciprocate courtesies on a scale now rendered impossible by the high rates of transit.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—H. C. R.—A Gentle Monitor—J. R.—W. G.—J. K.—J. N. H.—S. A. C.—S. G.—X. L. 2.—W. J.—Excelsior—Baron von Reimagle, of Hungary—received.

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